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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 276 — BOMBAY SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1930.

POLICE CHARGE GANDHI DAY MEETING

MORE THAN 250 PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED

Sergeants Snatch National Flags From Women Demonstrators

"WAR" COUNCIL ARRESTED

"Comrades, we have gathered here to celebrate "Gandhi Day" the importance of which in our present struggle you all know." These were the only words which Mrs. Gangaben Patel, President of the "War Council" could utter before she was put under arrest at the Azad Maidan on Friday evening.

Mrs. Shantaben Patel—the Vice President and Miss Sumati Trivedi, the Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" who accompanied her were also arrested.

THOUSANDS THRONG THE MAIDAN.

Thousands of people thronged at the Azad Maidan on Friday evening to attend the meeting that was to be held to observe the "Gandhi Day."

Police Commissioner Mr. G. S. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner Mr. Sharp, C. I. D. Inspectors Mr. Kothare and Mr. Kirtiker and several other police officers and sergeants were present on the occasion.

"WAR COUNCILLORS" OVATED.

Exactly at 6 p.m. Mrs. Gangaben Patel, President of the "War Council" accompanied by Mrs. Shantaben Patel, the Vice President and Miss Sumati Trivedi, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" entered the Maidan by the Bori Bunder end. They were escorted by more than a dozen Congress volunteers.

They were greeted by the crowds with vociferous cheering and shouts of "Inqilab Zindabad."

PUT UNDER ARREST.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel began to address the gathering. She had hardly uttered a sentence or two when the police officer including the Police Commissioner reached the spot and breaking the cordon of Congress volunteers that was formed round the "War Councillors" put them under arrest.

LATHI CHARGES BEGIN.

On reaching the police station the crowds which numbered several thousands made demonstrations. The demonstrations were the signal for a general lathi charges, which in severity perhaps excelled previous performances of the Bombay police on the crowd injuring more than 200 persons.

In the meanwhile crowds that remained on the Maidan also began to make demonstrations. Just in the centre of the Maidan a large number of women who had squatted on the ground collected round them a big crowd and began to sing national songs.

CROWDS CHASED BY LATHI BRIGADE.

The police who were several hundred in number then rushed at full speed to the Dhobi Talao end of the Maidan and drove the people right up to Princess Street. On returning to the place where they were originally posted the police withdrew from the Maidan. It was 6-20 then and it appeared that every thing was over without any serious results. But again right till 8 p.m. several lathi charges were made injuring more than 250 persons. The police withdrew at 8 from their field of action.

SERGEANTS RUSH INTO CORPORATION BUILDING AND ASSAULT PEOPLE

—:o:—

Crowds much larger than those who attended the Flag Salutation ceremony in the morning at the Azad Maidan collected at the same place to attend the public meeting to celebrate Gandhi Day. The police also came in their large numbers and the "field" arrangements were exactly the same as in the morning except the difference that sowars were conspicuous by their absence in evening. The crowds and the police both waited for the arrival of the "War Council" and when the President, the Vice-President of the "War" Council and the Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" arrived on the spot escorted by Congress volunteers and the President tried to make a speech they were put under arrest.

A large crowd followed the arrested "War" Councillors who were marched on foot to the Esplanade Police lock-up and made demonstrations in front of the Police Station.

POLICE CHARGE CROWDS.

The police charged them as well as those who were on the maidan and withdrew from the field at about 6-30 p.m. It was felt that everything was over within half an hour without any serious results, but next one hour proved that the expectation was not correct.

It appears that some persons pelted stones at the sergeants and police as a result of which four sergeants and four police constables were slightly hurt. One of the sergeants, Mr. Mackenzie, however was hit on the head and was removed to the hospital. One of the police constables lost two of his teeth on being hit with a stone. This was at about 7-0 p.m. when the majority of people had left the place and only a small crowd had remained in front of the Police Station and was making demonstrations.

In the meanwhile some people again collected on the maidan and held a meeting where short speeches were delivered by several persons on the significance of "Gandhi Day".

CROWDS CHASED BY SERGEANTS.

At this the Esplanade Police Station force led by the sergeants rushed out of the compound and indulged in a very severe lathi charge. The sergeants chased the crowds as far as Victoria Terminus on the one side and Dhobi Talao on the other side.

RUSH INTO CORPORATION BUILDING.

Some of the sergeants and police constables entered the Corporation premises and severely assaulted a number of people who had taken shelter in the verandah. In their attempt to get at these people the sergeants and police constables smashed a number of glass panes. In the haste to get out of the verandah and to save themselves from the lathis many people jumped from the parapets while several got hurt while crossing the barbed wire fencing.

AMBULANCE MEN AT WORK.

The number of injured persons on Friday was over 250 and the Red Cross men belonging to the Congress Ambulance and St. John's Ambulance had a very busy time for nearly two hours. More than a hundred injured persons were removed to the Congress Free

(Continued on Page 7.)

GUARDING THE HONOUR OF COUNTRY'S FLAG

A remarkable snap of a tug-of-war between ladies on one side and Police sergeants on the other for possession of the National tri-colour flag. An incident on Azad Maidan on Friday.

SEVED FROM GALLOWS

—:o:—

Lahore Conspiracy Prisoner

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

A report says that the Governor has commuted the sentence of Sukhdev, Lahore Conspiracy case prisoner from death to transportation for life.—A. P.

Bombay's New "War Council"

—:o:—

It is understood that the following have been nominated to the "War" Council in the place of the old arrested on Friday:—

Mrs. Snehalata Hazarat (President.)
Sjt. R. M. Choksey (Vice-President.)
Sjt. Kevalram B. Joshi (Secretary.)
Mrs. Virbala Assur (Editor "Congress Bulletin.)

COMPLETE HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Mills Close, But Khadi Sells.

A complete hartal marked the observance of Gandhi Day in Bombay on Friday. The principal cloth markets and retail shops suspended business and most of the schools in the city remained closed.

The mill workers also struck work and all the mills, except those owned by Sassoons, Finlay and Brady, were idle.

Khaddar shops in the city were kept open and khadi was sold at reduced rates to the public. At Mandvi khaddar was hawked by Congress volunteers.

FLAG SALUTATION ON GANDHI DAY.

Nearly 25 persons received injuries in lathi charges at the Azad Maidan, Bombay, on Friday morning, following the determined efforts of the public to hold a flag salutation ceremony in observance of the Gandhi Day.

The ceremony was banned by the Police Commissioner, but thousands of people clad in khaddar flocked the maidan to participate in the function. A police party consisting of several hundred sepoys, many sergeants, and mounted sowars were posted all round the maidan to prevent the holding of the salutation.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, the Police Chief, was present on the scene throughout the proceedings.

Processions one after another streamed into the maidan carrying national flags. The police made at them and almost in every case, the flag-bearer was severely assaulted and the national flag snatched.

Two ladies, who refused to part with the national flags, were arrested and later released. A batch of about 20 women, who succeeded in reaching the place where the ceremony was to take place, and performed the flag salutation, courted arrest and repeatedly asked police officers to arrest them. The latter sent for police van and the women were about to be arrested when the Police Commissioner intervened and gave an order not to arrest the women.

BRANDISHING, NOT BEATING.

The crowds were dispersed from the maidan on several occasions the police only brandishing their sticks and not actually beating the people. An amusing incident occurred when a mounted sowar tumbled down from the horseback and the horse ran amock in the maidan. The horse gave a hot chase to a party of sowars who secured the animal, after full five minutes.

Women took a leading part in the ceremony. A few minutes before 8 a.m. men and women belonging to the Mandvi Prabhat Feri led by Shrimati Jamnaben came out in a procession. Two sergeants stopped the procession near the Municipal Office. One of them tried to seize the national flag which was being carried by a lady. She stoutly refused to part with the flag and the officer would have snatched it by force, but for the arrival of two more ladies who assisted and prevented the sergeant from removing the flag.

LADIES ARRESTED & RELEASED

Both the ladies were placed under arrest for their refusal to hand over the flag to the police. They were however later released. Their names were: Shrimati Hari Ichhaben and Shrimati Gulabbai Parkar.

In the meantime, another procession entered the maidan from the Dhobi Talao end. An order for the dispersal of the crowds from the maidan was given, and the police ran in all directions brandishing their sticks. In the confusion that followed some twenty women entered the maidan and marched to the spot where the flag was to be hoisted. Some of the women displayed national flags and sang: "Suru Huva Hai Jang Hamara" ("Our struggle has commenced").

COMMISSIONER'S "DON'T".

"Arrest us", was the challenge thrown by these women when some police officers approached them. A few minutes afterwards, a police van arrived and the women were about to be arrested when the Police Commissioner came on the scene and ordered "Don't". The ladies were not arrested. They marched back chanting national songs.

Thinking that the ceremony was over the police were ordered to withdraw from the maidan and almost all of them had gone back when several processions simultaneously entered the maidan carrying national flags.

The mounted sowars who were till then in the compound of the Esplanade Police Court then rushed into the maidan. They dispersed the processions while some sergeants seized the flags and severely assaulted the flag-bearers.

MUSLIM PROCESSION.

It was noticed that one of the processions which came into the maidan consisted entirely of Muslims. They carried their own flag side by side with the national flag and raised shouts of "Allaho Akbar."

FIVE ARRESTED AND JAILED.

The police arrested in all five persons for refusing to disperse, and they were later sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The ceremony was organised by the Marwari Youngmen's Association. A member of this organisation who was profusely garlanded came into the maidan a few minutes past 8, and fixed a national flag at the appointed place and retired before the police arrived on the scene.

LATHI CHARGES NEAR POLICE STATION.

After the function was over the crowds thronged outside the premises of the Esplanade Police Station where two lathi charges were ordered.

In all nearly 25 persons were injured and they were removed to the Congress and Emergency Hospitals.

PUBLIC MEETING AND PROCESSION.

Under the auspices of Bharat Mandal, a Swadeshi procession will be taken out from Tilak Maidan, Dadar, at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday). The procession will terminate at Shivaji Park at 6 p.m., when a public meeting will be held.

A Khaddar exhibition will accompany the procession.

FLAG SNA... FR...

Crowds I... C...

SURAT'S A... SAL...

Following y... ment by th... Surat War Co... salutation in the ... this morning. Sjt. ... Vakilwala was arrested e... morning at his residence ... large police force was station... on all roads leading to the Castle. News of Vakilwala's arrest attracted a large crowd near the castle but they were not allowed to enter. At about 9 a.m. a batch of 25 lady volunteers led by Mrs. Vasumati Thakor, arrived on the scene and tried to enter the maidan when the D. S. P. Mr. Sanson ordered them to disperse declaring that they formed an unlawful assembly and hence would not be allowed to enter the maidan. The ladies did not pay heed to the warning which was repeated two or three times. Thereupon the tri-colour flag was snatched and Mrs. Vasumati was put under arrest. Subsequently police dispersed the crowds by charging them with canes.

Six other batches of male volunteers also tried to enter the maidan but were unsuccessful. Their leaders have been arrested.

Quiet though was restored at 10-30 a.m., small crowds continued to linger and make unsuccessful attempts to enter the maidan. Police are still guarding the maidan. Commissioner, Mr. N. D. J. H. Garrat, who has been here for the last two days on annual inspection tour was present at the maidan with the District Magistrate, Mr. H. V. Braham, the City Magistrate, Mr. M. B. Shaikh, and the D. S. P. Mr. Sanson. A hartal was observed in the city.

News has been received of the arrest of Sjt. Ballubhai Ratanji at Chikhli town. He has been brought to Jalalpore. Sjt. Ballubhai is the brother of Kikubhai Ratanji who was the first to be arrested at Aat on the very day when Mr. Gandhi broke the salt law at Dhandi.—A. P.

PURSE AND ADDRESS FOR BARDOLI SARDAR

—:o:—

Patidars' Tribute To His Services

(From A Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Dec. 5.

The Patidars of Surat District and Navsari Prant have invited Sardar Vallabhbhai to accept their address of welcome, when a purse on behalf of the community will be given to the Sardar. He will arrive at Navsari on Sunday morning. The same day he will motor to Jangadhra to receive the address.

The Navsari Prajamandal has called a meeting of the Working Committee, the next day to discuss state problems with the Sardar, as he is the President of the Prajamandal and will offer a purse to the Sardar at he public meeting to be held in Navsari.

—:o:—

DELHI "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

30 Persons Injured By Police Charge

DELHI, Dec. 5.

Seth Kidarnath Goenka, a Marwari "Dictator" of Delhi "War Council" was arrested at the Congress Office to-day. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's mother-in-law succeeds him as the ninth "Dictator."

Six volunteers were arrested to-day while picketing Muslim foreign cloth shops.

Minor clashes between the police and the public occurred on the Maidan in connection with the "Gandhi Incarceration Day" celebration. Thirty were slightly injured. The Home Member visited the scene.

The local "War Council" has announced a public meeting for this evening.—A. P.

DEFEATING GOVT'S CENSUS OPERATIONS

—:o:—

Editor Of Karnatak Bulletin Jailed

HUBLI, Dec. 5.

The Hindustani Seva Dal organiser, Sjt. Narsinhamurty Chandur, first Editor of the Karnatak "Satyagraha Bulletin" was arrested at Yellapur, brought to Eubli and convicted to six months' R. I. each concurrently on two counts, (viz.) Section 117 and Section 10 E and Criminal Law Amendment, Section 17 1 for inciting a public meeting on 30th November to defeat Governmen's census operations by erasing house numbers and refusing to give names. He will be taken to Hindulge Jail to-night.

LATHI CHARGE IN BENARES

—:o:—

100 Persons Sustain Injury

CENSORED AND DELAYED

BENARES, Dec. 3.

One hundred persons are reported to have been injured as a result of lathi charges by the police. This followed a clash between the Congress volunteers and sympathisers on one side and a Mahomedan who wanted to buy Ganga at a shop.—A. P.

NEHRU FAMILY HURRIES TO CALCUTTA

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Pandit and Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru left Allahabad to-day by the Punjab Mail for Calcutta owing to Pandit Motilal Nehru's state of health.—A. P.

Pt. Motilal Still Spits Blood

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

There is no change in Pandit Motilal Nehru's condition to-day. He had the usual spitting of blood several times and fever rising to 100 degrees. Yesterday his temperature rose to 100 point 4 and not as reported.—A. P.

MANILAL KOTHARI AT BHAVNAGAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 4.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari came here yesterday. As the news of his coming was previously announced, many residents had come to the station to give him a rousing reception.

Vigorous picketing is going on. Retail dealers of foreign cloth have sealed their stock. Wholesale dealers are still hesitating to do so, hence the picketing.

Vacant.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ACCOUNTANT for the New Civil Hospital Construction. Salary Rs. 150 p. m. Those qualified in P. W. D. Accounts need only apply with copies of testimonials to the RESIDENT ENGINEER, New Palace Construction, Jodhpur.

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WANTED—A trained MIDWIFE on pay 30-1-40, with benefits of Provident Fund for maternity work. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and qualifications to the undersigned before 5-1-31. The selected candidate will have to join at once K. L. SHRIVASTAVA, Secretary, Notified Area Committee, Bhatapara, B. N. R. District Raipur C. P.

A 2120

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for every Town in Central India for Oldest Indian Life Assurance Society. Liberal terms. Apply NARAYAN AND CO., 181, Shehalataganj, Indore.

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Principal of a School (Primary, Secondary and High Standards upto Matric) in Bombay. Write fully giving qualifications and experience before 15th December 1930. Apply Box No. 480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED—an AUDITOR for Bhavnagar City Municipality on pay Rs. 60 2/5 70, apply to the undersigned before 31-12-30 stating caste, age, native place and with copies of degrees, diplomas and testimonials if any, persons having passed higher grade examination of an accountant of the Bhavnagar State can also apply. VIRENDUROI CHANDRAPRASAD DESAI, President, Bhavnagar City Municipality.

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Profession.

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Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

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GOVERNMENT AUCTION SALE.

Under orders of the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, valuable surplus and waste stores including large quantities of Engineering stores; Ships Chandlers stores; Metals including 2,400 cwts. of Mild Steels, Rounds and Flats; Paints and Chemicals; Grindstones; Pulleys; Coal Barge; Cutters; Steam Launch; Old canvas, coir and manilla cordage, chains, wire ropes, etc., etc., will be offered for sale by Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and Co., Government Auctioneers, 93, Apollo Street, Bombay, at the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, on 8th December, 1930, and following days.

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BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCK-HOLDERS will be CLOSED from 18th day of December to 31st day of December, 1930, (both days inclusive), for preparation of Interest Warrants.

R. H. PARKER,
General Manager and Secretary.
Bombay, 5th December, 1930.

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BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS.

CONVERSION OF GHATKOPAR EXCHANGE TO AUTOMATIC WORKING.

SUBSCRIBERS are notified that this Exchange will be converted to automatic working on SUNDAY, the 7th December, 1930, at 10 a.m., and are reminded that it is necessary to dial all five digits when calling a subscriber on all Exchanges.

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Public Notices.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS FOR COAL WORK.

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay, as Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., invite Tenders as under for the year 1931:—

Tenderers are requested to submit their inclusive rates for:—

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(b) Transporting coal from alongside collier and landing and stacking on the Company's coal grounds.
(c) Loading and transporting coal by boat from the Company's coal grounds and trimming in bunkers of vessels either in the Docks or in the stream.

TENDER NO. 2:

The same details as for Tender No. 1 but excluding boat-hire. Rates are required to be inclusive, and should cover work by day and by night, and on Sundays and Holidays.

Tenderers are required to indicate the minimum quantities they can guarantee they can handle by day and by night.

All tenders must reach the undersigned by registered post by noon on the 10th December 1930 and the covers must bear the words "Coal Tender".

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

Messrs. MACKINON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay.

2078

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

GRADUATION DAY—31ST JANUARY 1931.

The 31st of January, 1931, having been fixed as a graduation day, Degrees will be conferred at a meeting of the Senate to be held on that day. The 5th of January 1931 is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's office.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Offg. Registrar.
Bombay, 29th November, 1930.

2081

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Messrs. PURBHOODAS JEEVUNDAS have dispensed with the services of Mr. Bhaidas Ragunathdas as their Employees as from the 3rd December, 1930.

Bombay, 5th December, 1930.
Per Pro. PURBHOODAS JEEVUNDAS,
KESHAVDAS PRANJIVANDAS.

NOTICE.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN the THIRTIETH DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten) per share will be paid on and after the 19th December, 1930, from 11-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m. on Saturdays and on other week days from 11-0 a.m. to 3-0 p.m. (S. T.).

By Order of the Board,
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 5th December, 1930.

2115

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Head Office: Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 12TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd December, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the adoption of the Directors' Report, and Audited Accounts, for declaration of dividend, for re-election of Directors and for appointment of Auditors, etc.

NOTICE is also given that the Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 11th December, 1930, to the 10th January, 1931, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

2113

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit.

Suit No. 1366 of 1930.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO., a partnership firm, carrying on business at Tamba Kanta, without the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SARDOOLSING KANMAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, now temporarily residing at Jeypore a Native State in Rajputana ..... Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII, Rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 21301-15-3 for principal together with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from the 2nd day of November, 1929 till Judgment due and payable by you to the Plaintiffs at foot of a Promissory Note, dated the 2nd day of November, 1929, passed by you in favour of the Plaintiffs. You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees Twenty-one thousand three hundred and one, annas fifteen and pies three only with interest thereon as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200/- (Two hundred) for costs and interest on Judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum until payment.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 11th day of July, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY,

The 11th day of July, 1930.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

2114

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of MULJI MEGHJI RATHOD, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff residing at Nowroji Hill Road, Umarkhadi outside the Fort. ..... Deceased.

MANBAI, widow of the said deceased Mulji Meghji Rathod, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nowroji Hill Road, Umarkhadi, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness John William Fisher Beaumont, Esquire, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the twenty first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 18th day of November, 1930.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI.
Attorneys for Petitioner.

2111

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of SHAIKH ABDULLA alias SAJANMIYA bin SHAIKH MAHOMED TUKEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Government servant ..... Deceased.

BABAMIYA SHAIKH ABDULLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, no occupation, at present residing at Doctor Street, without the Fort, the son and one of the heirs of the deceased abovenamed. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-seventh day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 27th day of November, 1930.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

2118

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) AT ANANDJI DAYAL LANE, GHATKOPER, KNOWN AS ANANDJI DAYAL BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Sunderdas Anandji vs. Dr. Manecklal Murlidhar and others) and pursuant to the High Court's Order dated the 26th June, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the bungalow, messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Anandji Dayal Lane, Ghatkoper, admeasuring about 5,143 square yards, being a portion of land bearing Survey No. 77, Pot No. 1, and bounded on the East by a public road leading to Ghatkoper Station, on the West by a private road lying between the land herein and Tansa Water Duct, on the North by a part of land bearing Survey No. 77 and on the South by the property of Devji Virji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. Peerozshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

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TO-DAY (SATURDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at Sandhurst House, next to Taj Hotel, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder.

Property of W. Beecroft, Esq.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT COLABA CHAMBERS, SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA.

Of very rich Jacobean and Queen Anne style complete drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, rich leather-lined Chesterfield suites, Persian carpets, gramophone, Singer machines, glass, crockery and plateedware, etc.

Property of R. W. Dyer, Esq.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

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WOMEN'S RIGHTS UNDER THE HINDU LAW.

:0:

ANALYSIS OF SUGGESTIONS OF MYSORE GOVERNMENT'S COMMITTEE.

Mr. N. N. Pandya, Attorney-at-Law, contributes the following article to the October Number of the 'Bombay Law Reporter":

It has been increasingly felt that under the present system of Hindu Law, the position of women as regards proprietory rights is unsatisfactory and unjust. A complete and careful study of the position of woman under the Hindu Law as now administered by the Courts, was called for. The Mysore Government accordingly recently appointed a strong committee with Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyer, B.A., B.L., as Chairman, to examine the question of improving the position of women under the Hindu Law and to prepare a Bill embodying its recommendations in the matter. The committee issued a comprehenisve and detailed questionnaire towards the close of September 1929 and copies thereof were sent to Judges and practising lawyers, Pundits and heads of religious institutions, Women's Associations, etc. Another and a simpler questionnaire was issued in February 1930. The Report of the Committee with the draft Bill has now been submitted to the Mysore Government. A copy of the Bill, which contains many important suggestions, was published in last month's Bombay Law Journal.

As to the reforms proposed to be introduced in this branch of the Hindu Law, some people take the view that it is better to hasten slowly. They feel nervous about being too far in advance of public opinion. They would administer small doses of reform at a time, waiting till the first dose is assimilated before venturing on a second. The view the committee has taken of its function has been that its duty is not to rest content with suggesting small instalments of reform here and there but to make a full and careful survey of the entire field and to submit a comprehensive and what they consider to be a practicable scheme of reform.

As to the suggestions of the committee, they are of a truly far-reaching character and are based on the principle of doing justice to women in the sphere of Hindu Law.

Clause 4 of the Bill provides that no woman shall be excluded from inheritance or deemed to be disqualified for the exercise of any right of property or other civil right by reason of her sex. The words "or other civil right" would appear to confer a higher status on woman than is enjoyed even in the Bombay Presidency where woman's rights are much higher than in other Presidencies. By Clause 10 of te Bill it is proposed to give the widow, the mother, the unmarried daughter, and the unmarried sister, a share for herself in all property or the properties.

REFORMS IN ADVANCE OF BRITISH INDIA.

The proposed legislation will thus be in advance of British India where the two last mentioned females receive no share. A novel method of calculating the respective shares of each female is suggested in the Bill. Clause 11 of the Bill provides that in the absence of an express prohibition by the husband, authority to his widow to adopt shall be presumed. No adoption made by a widow is to divest her of her Stridhan property other than that inherited by her from her husband or the right to have maintenance charged upon the property inherited from her husband or affect her right to manage such property as well as to act as the guardian of the person of the adopted son during his minority. It will be remembered that so far as rights of the adopted mother and the adopted son are concerned the position in British India is now settled by the leading Privy Council decision in Krishnamurthi v. Krishnamurthy (1927) 54 I. A. 248, wherein it was held that an agreement or consent by the natural father (except an arrangement made on the adoption of a minor whereby the widow of the adopted father is to enjoy his property during her life-time or for a lesser period, the arrangement being consented to by the natural father before adoption) is not effectual in law or by custom to validate any disposition taking effect after the adoption and curtailing the right of the adopted son in property in which he acquires a present and an immediate interest by virtue of the adoption. The committee takes quite a different view. In Clause 11, Sub-Clause 3 of the Bill it expressly provides that an arrangement made prior to or at the time of an adoption whereby the adopted son, if a major, or his natural father or mother, if a minor, agrees to his rights in or over the property of the adopted father being limited curtailed or postponed in the interests of the adoptve mother shall be valid and binding on the adotped son. We prefer the view of the committee, as the view expressed by the Privy Council would tend to upset many a 'bona fide' agreement and work to the prejudice of the adoptive mother and make her repent the adoption. Under the ordinary law the acts of guardians are held binding on their wards provided they are 'bona fide' and in the minor's interest. There is therefore no reason why this very consideration should not apply to the consent of the natural guardians to have their wards' interest curtailed in some way at the time of adoption provided that the consent is given 'bona fide' and in the minor's interest.

Clause 12 of the Bill deals with Stridhana, 'Stridhana' is defined as property of every description belonging to a Hindu female other than property in which she has by law or under the terms of the instrument only a limited estate. Sub-clause 2 of the same clause 'inter alia' provides that 'Stridhana' includes property acquired by a female by purchase, agreement, compromise, finding or adverse possession. This, it will be noted, is 'Stridhana' according to the Mitakshara school and corresponds with the definition given by Vijnaneshawra. The law is attempted to be simplified by expressly providing that the income, and savings from income, of all property whatsoever vested in a female whether absolutely or otherwise, are also 'Stridhana'. In British India the question would be one of intention. Property obtained by a female as her share at a partition is also made 'Stridhana' according to this Bill whereas it has been repeatedly held in British India that such property would 'not' be 'Stridhana' even according to the Mitakshara law. (See 'Devi Mangal Prasad' v. 'Mahadeo Prasad' (1912) 34 All. 234.) Clause 13 provides that a female owing 'Stridhana' property of any description shall have absolute and unrestricted powers both of enjoyment and of disposition inter vivos' and by will and a husband as such has no right to or interest in his wife's 'Stridhana' during her life. Here again the proposal is much in advance of the position in British India where a woman's power of disposition of a 'Stridhana' property during coverture is much restricted. In British India, a woman cannot during coverture dispose of her 'Stridhana' without her husband's consent. It is subject to her husband's dominion and he is entitled to use it at his pleasure even if there be no distress. An exception is recognized in British India in the case of that species of 'Stridhana' property known as 'Sandayika', i.e., gifts and bequests from relations. But even this the husband can 'take' in case of distress, as in famine, or during illness or imprisonment. In British India 'after the husband's death', the woman's power to dispose of it becomes absolute. Thus we see that the Bill not only extends the definition of 'Stridhana' property but also confers absolute power over it, thus differing materially from the view taken in British India.

"STRIDHANA".

As to the devolution of the 'Stridhana' property of a woman dying intestate, it devolves according to Clause 14 in the following order:—

In the first instance to her children and grand-children, if any, thus.

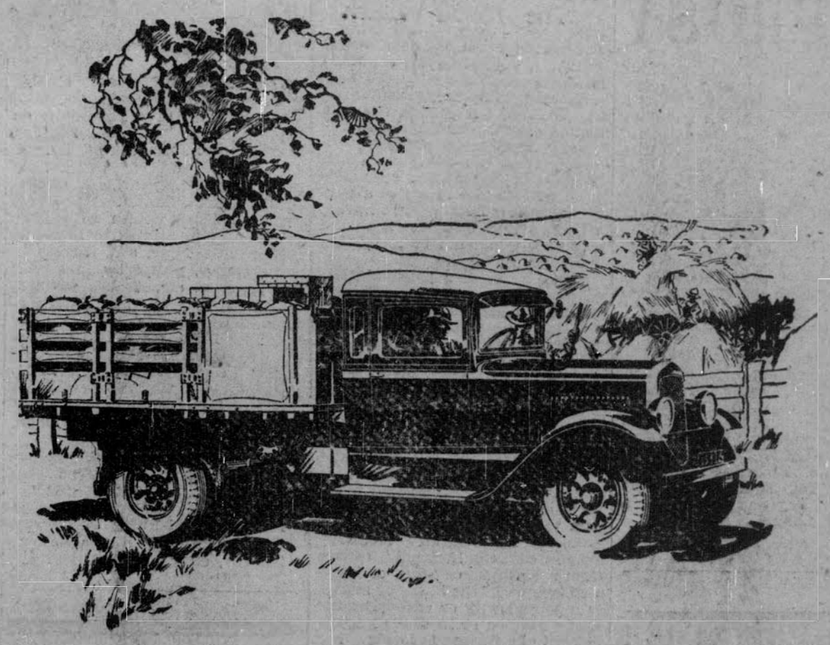
1, daughters, irrespective of their status or circumstances in life;
2, daughters' daughters;
3, sons of daughters;
4, sons;
5, sons and daughters of sons.

Provided however that in case of property taken by the deceased by inheritance, the order is first her children, male and female, and after them her grand-children, male and female.

In the absence of children and grand-children, the property goes to the husband (if lawfully married) and in default, to his heirs in order of succession to him.

In British India the position is far more cumbrous as there are different lines of succession (1) according to the different schools and (2) according to the particular species of the 'Stridhana' The committee has, on the other hand, suggested a uniform and simple course of succession which places all daughters on a uniform footing. By Clause 15, any person, male or female, inheriting 'Stridhana' property takes therein a full estate, thus agreeting with the Bombay view and deffering from other schools in British India. Clause 18 of the Bill also gives a wider benefit to women than in British India by providing that a female inheriting property belonging to a Hindu male dying intestate shall have therein a full estate if related to him by blood or as his widow or mother. This it must be pointed out, is in far advance of British India and confers very wide rights on widows and mothers. Even in the Presidency of Bombay widows and mothers always take a limited estate. Then again, in British India, it is

(Continued on next page.)



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Women's Rights Under The Hindu Law.

—:o:—

(Continued From Previous Page.)

open to a woman having a limited estate to surrender it to the next reversioner, but the provision in Clause 18 that a woman with a limited estate, may acquire a full interest therein, by obtaining a release from the next reversioner of his entire interest, is absolutely unknown. Clause 21 allows a partial surrender by a woman having a limited estate. Such a partial surrender would not be recognised in British India.

Clause 24 casts a personal obligation on a male to maintain his mother, step-mother, wife, unmarried daughter whether legitimate or illegitimate, unmarried minor sister, widow of his pre-deceased son and his destitute married or widowed daughter. The obligation is irrespective of possession of any property by the male. In British India, the obligation to support the unmarried minor sister and the destitute widowed daughter is only a moral obligation and not a legal one. Clause 25 entitles a wife to live separately from her husband and to claim maintenance in case the husband suffers from a loathsome disease or keeps a concubine in the house or marries a second wife or renounces the Hindu religion or in case of cruelty or if the husband treats her with lack of consideration so as to make her life with him miserable or unhappy. In this last mentioned respect, humanity seems to have outrun practical good sense. Under Clause 27, in fixing the amount of maintenance regard has to be had 'inter alia' to the reasonable wants of the female. Sub-Clause 3 defines 'reasonable wants'. We suggest that 'reasonable wants' should expressly include medical expenses of the feamle. Clause 28 is novel. According to it, the right to maintenance shall be deemed to be a charge upon the whole extent of the property liable to meet the claim and has priority over all alienations of such property made subsequent to the arising of such right, other than an alienation made in good faith, for legal necessity by the manager of a joint Hindu family. The wife's right to maintenance is deemed to be a charge from the moment when a claim is made definitely in writing and such writing is registered. After registration it has priority over all subsequent alienations of such property except for valuable consideration, in good faith and for a necessary or reasonable purpose and without intent to defeat such right. We suggest that under this clause, decrees for maintenance should be made compulsorily registrable. In British India maintenance is not 'per se' a charge. It may be made so by a decree of the Court which need not be registered except in certain cases mentioned in Clause VI of Sub-Section 2 of Section 17 of the Indian Registration Act.

Clauses 8 and 9 appear to be out of place in this Bill and outside the reference. Clause 8 provides that property acquired by a member of a joint Hindu family by his own exertions, skill, learning or talents, etc., without material and direct aid from joint family property, shall be deemed separate property although at the time of earning such property, the member was maintained or received training or education (general, special, technical or other) at the expense of the joint family. This corresponds to the Hindu Gains of Learning Act in British India. Clause 9 provides that a clear and unequivocal expression of intention by a member of a joint Hindu family to separate, the intention being known to the other members, is sufficient to make him so divided in interest from the other members, from the time of the expression of such intention.

'IDENTIFICATION CARDS'.

—:o:—

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These cards, which are obtainable at any Head Office, contain a full description of its holder, his signature and photograph and help him in obtaining payment of money orders and receiving delivery of insured and registered articles in the post towns though which he passes and where he is not known.

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Shaw's Tribute To Einstein.

(By John Brophy.)

Banquets run to extravagant laudation of the guest of honour, but though we expect superlatives, we are rarely asked to approve a specific claim of universal supremacy. It is small trouble to clap our hands and smile when a personage is hailed as the greatest soldier, the greatest statesman, the greatest authority, the greatest journalist in the country, or every in the world; because we can say in our hearts: "Ah, yes! Quite true; but the fellow cannot compete with me at making an omelette or carving a cherry-stone or collecting first editions." We reserve a little corner of life where we are not overawed, where we can strut in the sun of our own approving smiles. But this pleasing and useful old custom of setting limits to our eulogies has just been burst and thrown aside by, of all people, Mr. Bernard Shaw. At the Savoy Hotel the other evening, proposing the toast, he said: "To the greatest of our contemporaries—Einstein." It was done deliberately, and there can be no suggestion that Mr. Shaw was affected by heady wines or the flavours of strong meats. All Europe and America knows he is not that sort of man. Unless the B.B.C. entered into an abominable conspiracy of impersonation or my loud-speaker became possessed of a devil, Mr. Shaw calmly, dittinctly and to his face, called Professor Einstein the greatest man alive.

MAKER OF UNIVERSE

There is no loophole in a claim like that. For observe, the Professor is not named the leading scientist, mathmatician or thinker of our time, but roundly, "the greatest of our contemporaries." That covers rose-growing, stamp-collecting, dirt-track racing and any other accomplishment with which you and I and the man next door may be nourishing our self-respect. Of course, Mr. Shaw has always been a hero-worshipper. He has looked up with adoring eyes to Karl Marx, to Samuel Butler, to Wagner and to Ibsen. Professor Einstein is only the latest scion of an illustrious lineage; but he has inherited all Mr. Shaw's earlier adulations at compound interest.

Still, Mr. Shaw ought always to be taken two ways, seriously as well as with his own light-heartedness. He was created for our edification, and we must not throw away the advantages of living in 1930. Let us consider his reason for this coronation of a mathematical savant, which is, in brief, that Professor Einstein is a "maker of a universe," and that his universe has rephaced Newton's. Now that phrase "maker of a universe" is a metaphor, and a slightly misleading one. I suggest that it has misled Mr. Shaw. It is quite obvious that neither Professor Einstein, nor Newton Copernicus, Ptolemy, or any one else, has made a universe; what they have done is to make different mental conceptions of the one universe, which, whether we comprehend it in whole or in part, continues to exist (so far as we know) entirely unaffected by our mental conceptions. The universe is something beyond the power of man. He may strive to understand it, but he cannot add to or take away from it. What does lie in the power of man is himself, the individual, what oldfashioned people call the soul; also his mental and physical activities, and the organization of the human communities upon the earth. I have not the least wish in the world to disparage a charming and gifted gentleman, whose theories (except in Mr. Shaw's own brilliant simplification) cannot even get within reach of understanding. But it seems clear to me that by its very function, the exposition of what cannot be altered, Professor Einstein's work is less "great" than the creative activities of artists: those who make the spirit of man grow and transform itself. It may be held that Professor Einstein, by substituting a curvilinear for a rectilinear conception of the universe (Mr. Shaw's adjectives: : I am not to be cross-examined on what they mean precisely in this context), has thereby brought about a growth and transformation of the human spirit. But this is surely to anticipate by wishing. The theory or relativity may be enormously advantageous to the reason and very probably has an ennobling effect upon the individual spirit of those who can grasp it. But it will not alter the structure of generic man until some poet or mystic is moved to make it the occasion of a major act of artistic creation.

EINSTEIN'S PRE-EMINENCE.

Here is another extract from Mr Shaw's speech: "Religion is always right. Religion solves every problem. . . Religion gives us certainty, stability, peace. It gives us absoluteness which we so long for. Science is always wrong and science never solves a problem without raising ten more problems." If we allow for a rhetorical sharpening of the antithesis, and agree with Mr. Shaw that science and religion are two sides of the same movement, there is no need to quarrel with these statements. But they will hardly verify Professor Einstein's pre-eminence. For clearly religion used in this sense, includes art and philosophy even that form of phliosophy in which Mr. Shaw excels, the propagation of explosive social ideas. And when religion takes practical form in the 'Ninth Symphony,' in 'Hamlet' and 'St. Joan' in the 'Primavera,' undoubtedly it gives us certainty, stability, peace, absoluteness, science by its own nature never can do. Science is perception but art is creation. Science is continually being superseded, art abides. Art is justified in itself, it has learned the secret of some law more stable than man's reason. It is to science, and not to art (in the religious sense) that the law of relativity applies. That is why not even the most accomplished scientist as scientist can be the "greatest of our contemporaries." I repeat, there is no disparagement here: only an effort to establish valid proportions.

And if you ask me a question which I do not think you should ask: Who is the greatest of our contemporaries? I can only reply with another: Who has had the strongest influence upon the Edwardian, Georgian and post-war mind, who has originated and propagated ideas most successfully, who has done the most drastic sanitary fatigues upon our morals, who has written the most lucid and vigorous prose of our time, and made the most original and entertaining plays since Shakespeare? Not so long ago, when he was a rampaging "Saturday Reviewer," Mr. Bernard Shaw would have answered that question himself, very promptly and without false modesty. To-day he declares that self-paise is "not nice."—"Saturday Review."

THE TASK OF CHINA'S CONGRESS.

(By H. Wilson Harris).

China for the moment is out of the papers, and the comment of Chinese experts on that is invariably that no news is good news. It is only the fighting that gets reported and if there is no reporting that is because there is no fighting.

And, in fact, the fighting in China does seem to have ceased completely for the moment. Whether it will begin again, and if so when, no one knows. But actually the outlook is clearer—or perhaps it is safer to say simply less uncertain—than it has been for some time. And that is just as well, for in the course of the present week an event of considerable importance takes place.

FOUR HUMAN PROBLEMS

That is the Fourth Congress of the Kuomintang Party, the party which governs China just as much as the Communist Party governs Russia. The Congress begins on Wednesday, and its decisions may have a profound influence on the future of China. The position existing as the Congress opens must almost inevitably be expressed in terms of military leadership.

There have been four generals moving up and down the vast stage which China represents for the past half dozen years. It is only now that anything like definite victory for one side and definite defeat for the other can be proclaimed.

Even to-day the issue may well be less decisive than it looks, but we have perforce to deal with things as they are, not as they may be. And the salient fact is that Yen Shansi, and Feng Yu hsiang, the Christian General, seem to have thrown up the sponge and left the field to Chiang Kai-shek, the commander of the National Government forces, and Chang Hsuchliang, the powerful and largely independent Governor of Manchuria.

TERMS OF PEACE

One doubtful factor remains—China is always full of doubtful factors—the real relationship of Chang with Chiang. Chang is the son of Chang Tso-lin, who ruled Manchuria from Mukden with small regard for anything calling itself a government anywhere else in China.

Chang the younger is without political experience, but has good advisers and plenty of common sense of his own, and it looks as though he realised that China's supreme need was for peace. he is left to run Manchuria as he likes and control some of the provinces inside the Great Wall as agent of Nanking—terms the National Government should be glad enough to accept—he is likely to give Nanking his consistent support.

THE MONEY QUESTION

But even if peace can be preserved on that or any other basis the Nanking Government has an immense task before it. The Party Congress has now to face reconstruction in earnest, and its first business is to get China's finances straight. Mr. T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister, a few weeks ago tendered his resignation as a protest against the obstruction his reform plans met with. If, as seems probable, it is refused, and the Minister is requested to carry on, there will be much relief in British commercial circles, for Mr. Soong has an enlightened outlook. 'He is determined to cut down wasteful military expenditure wherever possible, and is quite prepared to accept foreign assistance in reconstructing China' so long as it means no further creation of foreign privileges. His wisest course there would obviously be to make application to the League of Nations.

THREE CHRISTIAN CHIEFS

Another of the tasks to which this week's congress is understood to be intending to address itself is the summoning of a National Assembly with a view to the drafting of a constitution and the creation of a Parliament. But the situation has become difficult. Though there is virtually only one party in China, the Kuomintang, that party is inevitably dividing itself into three sections, and each of them is anxious to make its appeal for support to the country generally.

Now that Chiang Kai-shek, the virtual President and Commander-in-Chief of the China which the Western Powers recognise, has been unexpectedly baptised, as he was about a fortnight ago, the interesting position is created in which the three chief parts in the Government of that vast non-Christian China himself, the Finance Minister, already mentioned, and Mr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister. For such men there could be no fitter task than the consolidation of peace.

—"The News Chronicle."

KARNATAKA DICTATOR JAILED.

—:o:—

Satyagraha In Karnataka.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 2.

Sjt. I. Vasupalappa, the third Dictator of Karnatak was sentenced yesterday to six months' simple imprisonment, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and placed in the 'B' class. Sjt. Vasupalappa is a big land-lord of Hapanahalli in the Bellary District and was the President of the Taluka local Board as also Vice-President of the District Local Board.

Sjt. T. C. Subrahmaniam of the Mysore State was nominated the fourth Dictator. He has toured throughout Karnatak to enroll volunteers and organise training camps.

SEVERE SENTENCES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Three volunteers who had been stationed at Halyal in the Karwar District and who, it was previously reported, were arrested in connection with the census boycott, have it now transpires, been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

One volunteer under Section 117 I.P.C. read with 26 Forest Act and two others under 109 I.P.C. As soon as the news of the sentences was learnt, a public meeting of the citizens of Halyal was held to congratulate the volunteers, who had endeared themselves to the people, on their well-earned incarceration.

Mr. Balamkar, the Second Dictator of Hubli, has been sentenced to one month and a quarter while warrants are pending against two other volunteers.

The third Dictator of Bijapur has also been arrested.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Of the five persons arrested at Hanagal in connection with Jawahar Day celebration, one has been sentenced to three months' rigorous and another to a fine of Rs 25 the remaining three being let off.

A volunteer of Munavalli in the Belgaum District has been sentenced to one year's R. I. for reading Pandit Jawaharlal's speech on the 16th. Let it be noted that he is a minor below 18 years.

Five Congress workers of Nippani have been sentenced to 6 months R. I. each for taking part in Jawahar Day meeting. One worker of Hukkeri has been sentenced to 4 months for same offence.

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MORALITY AND RELIGION IN JAPAN.

INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

The following article by Arthur Jorgensen appears in the November issue of "The World Tomorrow", New York.

The indirect influence of Christianity has been one of its most eminent contributions. There are those who believe that history will record this as the chief mission of Christianity in Japan. For example the part Christianity has played in the education and liberation of women is unquestioned. Confucianism and Buddhism had both confirmed the inferior position of womanhood, and against this position Christianity not only preached its theories of personality but, what was perhaps of even greater effect, it carried on from the very beginning a program of education for girls and young women. The awakening and training of Japanese womanhood will therefore never find full explanation without taking into account the influence of Christianity.

The liberal wing of Christianity likewise played a part in inspiring the organization of the present labour movement. From its inception to the present day, Christians and former Christians have had a fairly large share in this movement, so much so that a recent Japanese writer declares that this early connection of a number of Christians with the socialist and labour movements may partly explain the popular distrust of these movements as well as the suspicion with which they are regarded by officialdom.

SHARP CONFLICT

From the beginning of the missionary movement, Christianity has been in more or less sharp conflict with prevailing moral practices in relation to the monogamic family, the institution of concubines, and other phases of the sex problem. It was a puritan Christianity that came to Japan, and its standards were strange and exotic when promulgated among people whose attitude toward sex was particularly unselfconscious. I am not willing at this point to affiliate myself with any theory of the superiority of the West to Japan in sex morality. Not a little of what has been said and written to prove this thesis appears unconvincing. The obvious fact is that both the West and Japan can profit enormously by moving in the direction of the Christian standard of sex morality. Men like Kagawa, the great Christian prophet, claim that Christianity has been influential in exalting the ideal of purity and of the monogamic family, in promoting the decline of the institution of concubines which has harassed the domestic felicity of Japan for generations, and in bringing about generally higher views of social morality.

The relation of foreign missions to Christianity in Japan is still a much discussed question. Signs are not wanting that the end of an era is at hand, the era in which missionaries played the role of originators and co-operators, and that a new era is already here in which missionaries will cheerfully accept the special tasks assigned them by their Japanese associates. Let no one fear lest this prove but another means of perpetuating the present situation. If realistically applied, this principle will doubtless bring revolutionary changes, including a rapid decrease in the present missionary staff. Whether missions, backed as they are by powerful organizations in the homeland, can adjust themselves to the requirements of the new situation before they stand in danger of indering the progress of Christianity in Japan is a real question.

POLICY OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

It is good psychology, both individual and national, to accept the thesis that the function of a foreign agency like a Christian mission is to build up an independent Church, and that done, to withdraw. Such a policy is particularly wise in dealing with a country like Japan which is conducting its own affairs in all other realms with persuasive evidence of ability to do so. The next step for missions in Japan is to accept the view that the task they set out to accomplish is done, and then offer to the Japanese Church whatever measure of co-operation it may request. These steps present problems with which it is the urgent duty of missionaries to deal, nor cautiously and with obvious misgivings, but boldly and realistically.

Let us, as impartially and sympathetically as we can, seek to examine both the character of the Japanese administration and the case for the Koreans. The writer desires to preface this appraisal with a word of caution and apology. Where national reelings are so deeply involved any such statement will of necessity be resented by many in both nations. As an American, he writes, with keen sympathy for his friends, the Koreans, in their natural and inevitable national aspirations. As an American also, he writes with growing admiration for the truly great people of Japan and with a sense of shame for the wrong done them in the "manner" of the exclusion of the Japanese in 1924 by our immigration act. He writes in the full confidence that this wrong will be righted and Japan placed on a basis of equality with other nations. Otherwise he would not feel justified in writing at all.

Korea, with an area of 35,228 square miles, is about as large as the mainland of Japan, the state of Minnesota, or two-thirds the size of the British Isles. Of its population of approximately 20,000,000, 83.3 per cent. live by agriculture and forestry, and only 2.2 per cent by industry and commerce. During the twenty years of Japanese occupation, from 1910 to 1930, Japan has spent over dollars 800,000,000, excluding military expenditure, for the development of Korea. The national debt has increased from dollars 1,000,000 at the beginning of the (Japanese protectorate to dollars 149,000,000 at the present time, which sum has been devoted to the almost unparalleled program of reforestation, the development of railways, ports, irrigation, subsidies to farmers and village associations, etc.

The trade of Korea is increased from dollars 29,848,000 to dollars 400,000,000 or more than thirteen-fold. During the first decade of Japanese rule the increase was greater than in the Philippines or any region in the Far East. Imports were augumented about ten-fold and exports multiplied more than twenty times. The budget increased from dollars 24,370,500 to over dollars 97,000,000, while the entire production of the peninsula rose from dollars 200,000,000 to more than dollars 1,000,000,000. In addition to agriculture, which expanded enormously, forestry, mining and fishery products increased from three to nine times, while the output of manufacturing rose from dollars 7,500,000 to dollars 172,000,000.

Thirty years ago, under Korea's own autocratic and corrupt administration, there were no railways, few roads and no modern industries. To-day there are some two thousand miles of railway already in operation and almost as much more approved or in process of construction.

Taking into account all existing conditions, the Japanese administration seems to have been materially efficient in the highest degree, although the Koreans have not had an equal share in the measure of prosperity with the Japanese. On the moral and spiritual side the effect of the Japanese occupation has not been so good. This is admitted even by leading Japanese. Both drink and prostitution are licensed under the government and both have increased greatly. Opium, however, is outlawed. In an early treaty of 1876 the Japanese wisely inserted a provision which prohibited the importation of opium into Korea, thus passing on the boon which they themselves had enjoyed by the foresight of the American, Townsend Harris, at the time of the opening up of Japan.

THE KOREAN INDICTMENT.

After observing the undeniable and gratifying material advance of Chosen under Japanese rule, let us hear the Korean side of the case. We shall quote no one person but rather give a composite statement of the practically unanimous opinion of educated Koreans who passionately desire independence. These number probably ninety-nine per cent of the population. The remaining one per cent. comprise those who are receiving material benefits of office or profit under Japanese rule and naturally, therefore prefer the more efficient foreign control, as well as farmers, so poor and hard pressed in the struggle for existence that they are indifferent to political issues. The Koreans make a three-fold indictment against Japanese rule.

There is, in the first place, the policy of assimilation or absorption of the Korean people. Japan, having modernized her own people in 1868 by militaristic methods, imagined she could Japanize the Koreans almost as easily. As a Japanese recently put it: "I can see only one end. This will take several generations, but it must come. The Korean people will be absorbed by the Japanese. They will talk our language, live our life, and be an integral part of us. There are two ways of colonial administration: One is to rule over people as aliens. This the English have done in India, and therefore, their Indian Empire cannot endure. India must pass out of England's rule. The second way is to absorb the people. This is what we shall do. We will teach them our language, establish our institutions and make them one with us."

The semi-official organ, the 'Seoul Press" in stating the policy of the Saito regime, says: "We will not waver in our determination to Japanize the Korean people". The Japanese language is made the medium of instruction in the schools instead of Korean. A child may even be fined for talking his own language in the school yard. Koreans feel that their personality is being violated, that their history, culture, and traditions—all that makes them Koreans—will be eliminated. This they deeply resent. They no more desire to become Japanese than the Japanese would wish to become Koreans. A Japanese man informed the writer that his countrymen are now writing the Koreans' history for them and will then teach it in their schools. This shows a singular lack of understanding on the part of the ruling nation, for instead of conciliating the subjects it only increases their bitterness. Thus far at least, the policy of assimilation has been futile, and the most implacable enemies of the present regime are the Korean students in the government schools and those who study in Japan.

POWERS OF POLICE PREFECT.

A dictatorship and autocratic rule by an alien power is the second indictment of the Koreans. They claim that the Japanese make their laws, appoint the officials, and naturally keep most of the lucrative and important offices for themselves. The early rule by the Japanese seems to have been particularly harsh and militaristic. Dr. Brunner tells us that during the first decade some sixty major changes of policy were put into effect, only to be revised after a year or two. Even now the prefect of police has unusual powers: "He issues permits for public gatherings, and attends them to censor the speeches and stop the meeting if he thinks the sentiments given utterance to are not in accord with what he imagines to be public policy; if he feels it to be necessary, he may arrest the speaker and detain him for examination." Although Viscount Saito and many of the higher officials are men of sympathy and understanding, all too many of the minor officials are unimaginative, harsh and unsympathetic, and they subject the Koreans to a thousand pin-pricks. And these under-officials are the only ones with whom the common people come in contact.

No Korean is allowed to criticize the government. If he sees his fellow-countrymen losing their farms, and either speaks or writes urging them to hold their land, or to use their own goods, his utterance may be treated as

(Continued on page 14.)

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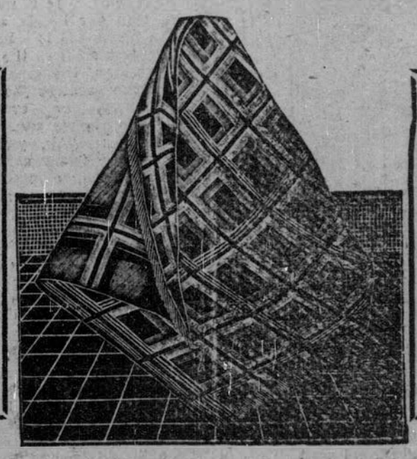

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Chief Superintendent Madras Central Telegraph Office notifies that delays to South Indian Traffic are now normal.

FREE CO-OP. TRAINING CLASS.

Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Vice-President, Girgaum Co-operative Institute will inaugurate publicly the free co-operative Training Class for ladies organized by the Girgaum Co-operative Institute to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. at the Nathibai Kanya Shala, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, when she will speak on "the aims of Co-operative Movement and Women's Field therein".

MAHARASHTRA KHADI SANGHA.

A meeting of the executive of the above Sangha will be held at Dhan Mansion, Bhatwadi, tomorrow (Sunday), at 5 p.m. All are requested to attend.

—:o:—

WINTER KHADI BAZAR.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha a Winter Khadi Bazar will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge from to-day (Saturday) to Wednesday, (10th inst.), between 3 and 8 p.m. (S. T.). The opening ceremony fill be performed by Goshaspbehen Captain to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. It will be Goshibehen Captain Day Shrimati Captain effecting sales also. Admission is free.

BAN ON SASSOON MILLS LIFTED.

—:o:—

We understand that Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. having undertaken to work their mills on the lines required by Pundit Motilal Nehru when he was last in Bombay, the ban on the mills controlled by these companies is lifted.

Sassoon Manager's Protest

—:o:—

Mr. Stones, Manager of E. D. Sassoon and Co., writes under date 5th instant:—

"In view of the prominence given to the statement in the "Free Press" of this morning in connection with the local Mills boycott, we would request you to publish the following on our behalf. The statements in the "Free Press" are incorrect, misleading and mischievous."

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A social gathering of the above Association will be held to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. at the Association Rooms, Wadia Building, Dalal Street, when the Principal and Professors of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics have kindly consented to meet the members. All Commerce Graduates are cordially invited.

MR. K. H. VAKIL'S LECTURE.

Public lecture with lantern slides will be given to-day (Saturday), by Mr. Kanyalal H. Vakil on Art and Culture of To-morrow" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CONCERT DE LUXE.

A concert de luxe will be given by the St. Cecilia's Orchestra to-morrow (Sunday), in St. Andrew's High School Hall, Bandra, at 6-30 p.m.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDEN.

The Band of the 4th Battalion (P. W. O.) 8th Punjab Regiment, will play a programme of music at the Victoria Garden to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m.

REINCARNATION.

Is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered tomorrow (Sunday) evening at 6 o'clock in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

MR. K. H. VAKIL'S LECTURE

There will be a public lecture with lantern slides by Mr. Kanyalal H. Vakil on "Art and Culture of To-morrow" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) today (Saturday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road.

Sunday 7th December, at 6 p.m.
Public Lecture
REINCARNATION
What Comes Back?
Why and how of Soul's return.

Entrance Free — No Collections
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

FLAG SALUTATION ON GANDHI DAY

(Continued from page 1).

Hospital and the remaining to the Free Emergency Hospital.

HOSPITALS PRESENT GHASTLY SIGHT.

Both the hospitals presented a ghastly appearance. On all the sides one could see nothing but injured persons heavily bandaged and lying in beds. Some of the cases was of a very serious nature and one of those admitted in the Congress Free Hospital had to be immediately taken to the K. E. M. Hospital.

BOY FOUND UNCONSCIOUS UNDER A TREE.

Long after the lathi charges had ceased, a boy was found lying senseless under a tree opposite the Municipal buildings. It was stated that he was injured during the first few charges and remained unnoticed under the tree which was in complete darkness. He must have been lying unconscious for at least an hour. The discovery was made by a beggar and a large crowd collected around the unconscious boy. A charitable Gujarati picked up the boy and removed him to the Congress Hospital.

200 MEN OF "LATHI" BRIGADE.

About 200 police constables and officers marched past the Esplanade Police Station at 5 p.m. and divided themselves into two separate batches. They then surrounded those on the maidan and outside the maidan and dispersed those collected at those places with lathi charges. Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal, a member of the Corporation, who was going in his car, happened to be there surrounded and harrowly escaped assault.

15 VICTIMS IN FRONT OF A CAR.

He had the misfortune to see about 15 persons falling down in front of his car being the victims of the lathi charges. He picked up seven persons bleeding with injuries and removed them to the Emergency Hospital near C. P. Tank in his car.

"WAR COUNCIL" SECRETARIES ARRESTED

—:o:—

Sequel To Workers Meeting At Parel

Once again the working class of Bombay demonstrated its solidarity with the national struggle launched by the Congress. Besides the huge mass meeting on the Azad Maidan, the Bombay "War Council" had organised a public meeting in the Labour area on Friday night. Long before the time announced for the meeting the police force armed with lathis was on the scene. In spite of this the meeting was held on the Hind Matha Maidan at 8-30 p. m. It was very largely attended. The Secretaries of the "War Council" Sjt. Himatlal Shah and Sjt. Mansing Jagtap addressed the meeting on the significance of the "Gandhi Day" and exhorted the people to carry on the fight for national Independence to a successful end. The speeches were received with cheers and shouts of "Bande Mataram", Inquilab Zindabad", "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai" etc.

The meeting lasted for about half an hour after which the audience dispersed forming small processions. These processions paraded the locality raising national slogans. The two Secretaries of the "War Council" were arrested. Congress Ambulance men were also on the scene.

WORKERS OBSERVE GANDHI DAY

—:o:—

General Cessation Of Work

"Gandhi Day" was fittingly observed by the working class of Bombay by a general hartal, some of the mills only working with a partial complement of workers. Labour sympathy for the national cause was demonstrated by voluntary hartal in the Bombay Docks. The workers of "Coalsa Bunder" who load coal in the steamers and the "Lohan Jatha" stopped work on Friday.

Khadi And Swadeshi Exhibition At Santa Cruz

—:o:—

Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at "Tulshi Bhuvan" near Police Station, Ghodhunder Road, Santa Cruz then in addition to the usual exhibits of Khadi, spinning and carding accessories and Swadesi articles, one takali with yarn spun on it weighing about 44 tolas will be exhibited.

Time is 8 to 11 a.m. and 3-30 to 8 p.m.

Bombay Women Celebrate Gandhi Day

—:o:—

A largely attended meeting of the women of Bombay was held on Friday afternoon in Khatau Makanji's Wadi to celebrate Gandhi Day. Mrs. Goshusp Captain presided.

In her speech Mrs. Captain observed that by declaring the Desh Seva Sangh an unlawful association the Government had helped their cause. Formerly they used to meet at Sukhanand Dharamsala only but now they meet wherever they liked. She dwelt at length on the achievements of the Sangha and referred to the services rendered by distinguished members of the Sangh like Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and others. She welcomed Mrs. Hansa Mehta who was present at the meeting and congratulated her.

BACK IN THE SADDLE.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta made a short speech in reply in which she said that she had taken enough rest in jail and as such did not deserve congratulaions. Those who carried on the work in the absence of those who went to jail.

EVERY INDIAN—A LEADER.

Mrs. Snehlata Hazrat—who has succeeded Mrs. Gangaben Patel as President of the "War Council"—appealed to women to intensify the Boycott movement. She exhorted them to continue the picketing of foreign cloth shops without waiting for instructions from the leaders as they should no more be in need of leaders.

Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla also exhorted the audience to stick to the boycott of foreign cloth and to popularice Swadeshi.

While the meeting was in progress a procession of women which had started from Sutar Gali near C. P. Tank reached the meeting place and swelled the number of audience.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting before it came to an end.

JAILED FOR TAKING PART IN FLAG SALUTATION.

"Every Right To Salute National Flag," Say Accused.

"I don't consider it a crime to salute my national flag. It is preposterous that I should be prosecuted for it". This was the statement made by Tej Pal, a broker, who along with two others were arrested on the Azad Maidan, on Friday morning, on their failing to disperse after the police order.

They were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, charged under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Spencer, appearing for the prosecution, stated that it was announced that there would be a flag salutation ceremony on Friday morning at the Esplanade Maidan under the auspices of the Marwari Youngmen's Association. The ceremony was banned by the Police Commissioner.

The Marwari Youngmen's Association, Mr. Spencer, pointed out was only another name for the Marwari Youth League, which had been declared unlawful. The three accused, followed by some women carrying a national flag, went to the Esplanade Maidan. They were asked to disperse by the police and on their refusal to disperse they were arrested.

Inspector Naden, in his evidence, stated that the Commissioner's order was duly promulgated. Questioned by the accused Tej Pal, witness stated that he had not promulgated the order at Mandvi, but only in his jurisdiction.

Accused:—You say, you had promulgated the order only in the Fort area. We are residing at Mandvi. How are we expected to know it, was there any wireless arrangements?—(Laughter.)

All the accused pleaded "not guilty" and stated that they had not committed any offence. They simply went to the maidan to salute the national flag which they had every right to do. The police welcomed them by lathi charges.

On the evidence before the court, the accused were found guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The next case that came up for hearing before the Magistrate was that of Raman Nair and Gajendranath Rajoo who were arrested the same morning.

The prosecution evidence was that the accused were going to the Esplanade Madan and they were arrested on their refusal to disperse.

The accused stated that the police did not ask them to disperse and that they were mercilessly beaten by a sergeant.

TREATMENT FIRST, TRIAL AFTERWARDS.

The first accused, addressing the court, said: "We were assaulted and we wanted to be treated before we are tried."

Magistrate: Alright, you will get treatment.

The accused were awarded a sentence of six months' hard labour.

GANDHI DAY DEMONSTRATIONS.

—:o:—

Takli Procession: Flag Hoisting At Dadar.

Impressive demonstrations were held in different parts of the city on Friday in observance of the Gandhi Day.

A "Gandhi Cap" procession was held in Girgaum under the auspices of the Maharastra Swatantra Sangha. Several hundred persons entirely clad in white khaddar clothes and Gandhi caps assembled at Chowpaty at 8 a.m. and marched in a procession through Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Back Road and terminated at Madhav Baug.

Many women took part in the "Takli" procession which was organised by the Bhuleshwar Pracharak Swadeshi Mandal. Men and women plying "taklis" fomed themselves into files of two each and paraded the city streets. The procession started from the Dhabolkarwadi, Bhulehwar and after marching through Kalbadevi, Princess Street, Girgaum Back Road, and Sandhurst Road terminated at Chowpaty late in the morning.

FLAG HOISTING AT DADAR.

At Dadar the national flag was hoisted on the Tilak Maidan in the presence of a large gathering. Shrimati Shantabai Vegarkar and Mr. G. S. Khantir addressed the gathering.

Prayers for the early release of Mahatma Gandhi and the fulfilment of his hopes were offered by several hundreds of people who gathered at Mandvi, near the Congress House, the same morning.

FLAG SALUTATIONS AT DADAR.

The public of Dadar held the flag salutation ceremony on Tilak Maidan to celebrate the 8th Gandhi Day. There was a large gathering of the public and a number of Prabhat Pheris after taking a round through principal streets joined the gathering.

Exactly at 8 a.m. the flag was hoisted accompanied by the song "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara" and "Vande Mataram".

Before dispersing it was announced on behalf of the Bharat Mandal to hold a pure Swadeshi procession on Sunday, the 7th instant, to terminate in a public meeting at the Shivaji Park at 6 p.m.

TOLL OF LATHI CHARGES

50 p. c. Injures Are Head Injuries

The following analysis of the injuries inflicted by police on 5-12-30 on the crowd is from Congress Free Hospital:—

Total Number Patients treated upto 8-30 p. m.	102
Total Number Patients detained in the Hospital	50
Total Number of Patients allowed to go or went against advise	46

LATHI BLOWS.

Head—Open requiring stiches	29
Closed	13
Total	42

—50 per cent. 2 cases of concussion.

Fractured scull compound transferred to K. E. M. Hospital.	
Face—Open	5
Closed	2
Total	7
Very bad cases of serious nose injuries with fractures	2
Neck	3
Chest and Abdoman	12
Extremities	27
Nervous Shock	1
Cases of minor injuries	9
Total Numer	102

The analysis shows that injuries on head and face go to make approximately 50 per cent.

WOUNDED TREATED AT FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

The following report of the analysis of injuries on Friday is from the Free Emergency Hospital, Lad Wadi:—

To-day's lathi charges were of a very severe nature head injuries showed 37 punctured wounds out of which 10 required to be suturred. The injuries were also on the face and lips. Many cases were in the condition of shock out of which one case would have died of heart-falluure, if immediate treatment had not been given.

NO. OF CASES:—

Admitted	125
Discharged at request	63
Detained for treatment	62
Treated on the spot	125

HISTORY OF THE WOUNDED:—

1. Head, Face	8
Punctured Wounds	37
Contusions and Swellings	3
2. Back	11
3. Limbs	55
4. Chest	2
5. Abdomen	3
6. Multiple	6

"MODERN TIMES."

Under the auspices of "The Young Muslims' Debating Society" Mr. Masta Fakir will speak on "Modern Times" in the Dhoka Halai Memon Jamat Hall to-morrow (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m.

GHATKOPAR OBSERVES GANDHI DAY

A Complete Hartal In Town.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, Dec. 5.

In honour of the 8th Gandhi Day, a procession was taken out at 7-30 a.m. from the Agra Road at the Chembur Road Naka. It passed throgh the main thoroughfares of the town of Ghatkopar, singing songs and shouting national slogans all the way. People had gathered on either side of the road to witness the procession. Men and women, as well as boys and girls peeped through the windows of their houses and cheered the processionists in response to their cries of national slogans.

Inspite of the arrests of 40 persons on the Jawahar Day great enthusiasm prevailed in the town. A huge crowd followed the processionists to the New Upashraya Hall, where it terminated. A flag salutation ceremony was performed in the hall, as usual, the whole assembly singing national songs.

Then it transformed itself into a meeting, when prominent Congressmen made speeches exhorting the audience to take a vow to patronise swadeshi articles only and put on handspun and handwoven khaddar alone.

The people dispersed quietly. No arrests or lathi charge happened that day, inspite of the presence of the police.

No ban was issued. A complete hartal was observed in the town.

Parsi Ambulance Division's Work.

As the Flag Salutation Ceremony on the Esplanade Maidan on the Gandhi Day on Friday was banned by the Police Commissioner, the medical and ambulance officers and 30 members of the Parsi Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas attended as usual with their Motor Ambulances and first-aid requisites from 7-30 a.m. and retired after the processions were dispersed. Some injured were treated and one serious case was removed to Laud Hospital.

NO "LIB-LAB" PACT

—:o:—

Ll. G. Defines Liberal Policy

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Lloyd George in a speech at the National Liberal Club denied the existence of Liberal-Labour Pact. He said that the Liberals were determined to get electoral reform and if unable to obtain proportional representation, they ought to accept alternative vote and thus secure the defeat of protection unless majority in country really wanted protection.

It is noteworthy in this connection that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald announced in the House of Commons last evening his intention of introducing Electoral Reform Bill before Christmas.

LUKE WARM RECEPTION FOR LL.G.

Lukewarm enthusiasm during Mr. Lloyd George's speech which was addressed to the Liberal candidates and Liberal members of the House of Commons markedly contrasted with loud cheers when Sir Herbert Samuel afterwards tersely defined the Liberal policy as hearty co-operation when the Government adopted measures in accordance with the Liberal policy, but otherwise frank opposition, and the maintenance of Liberal independence under all circumstances.

Mr. Lloyd George's allusion to electoral reform is interpreted to mean that Government has offered to include in the new Bill alternative vote, which Mr. Lloyd George does not like but is willing to accept as *faute de mieux*. —Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH 1931.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

Previous Closing Rate	10.72
To-day's Opening Rate	10.70
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.74
Difference	plus .02

Broach expectation A.M. Rs. 185

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.

Previous Closing Rate	5.68
To-day's Opening Rate	5.68
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	5.62
Difference	—.07

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"PROSECUTION GROPING IN THE DARK"

—:o:—

Talyarkhan's Comments In "F P. Journal" Case

When the case against Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor of the "Free Press Journal", was resumed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, the defence arguments were continued by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law.

The accused in the case is charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in respect of two articles appearing in the "Free Press" on November 9, which were held to have assisted the operations of the "War Council".

"CHAOS AND CONFUSION."

Counsel observed that if the section with which the accused was charged was interpreted as suggested by the prosecution there would be chaos and confusion.

"VERY UNREASONABLE."

The prosecution was entirely based on argument that publishing any extracts from the "Congress Bulletin" in itself amounted to assisting the operations of the "War War Council". That sounded very very unreasonable. The words of the section did not lend themselves to that unreasonable construction. If Section 15 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was read along with clauses (a) and (b) of Section 15 then the Court would get an idea of what should be included and what was contemplated as unlawful operations.

The meaning attached to the word "operations" could only be operations of an unlawful nature. What was aimed at was the unlawful activities of an unlawful body and not lawful activities of an unlawful body.

ASSISTING UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES.

Magistrate: I take it that what you want the prosecution to prove is assisting the unlawful operations of an unlawful body?

Counsel: Yes.

Proceeding counsel submitted that none of the operations of the "War Council" had been assisted by the accused by publishing the articles complained of. There was no operation of that kind contemplated in the section. Looking at the article, could it be said that the accused in any way assisted the operations of the "War Council"? Of the two articles one was the criticism of a public act of a public servant, namely, the Police Commissioner and the other was an appeal to the people to boycott foreign cloth.

AN ABSURDITY.

Was it not open to any one in the world to offer criticism and to make an appeal to boycott foreign cloth and advocate Swadeshi, asked the counsel. Anybody could do it and so long as anybody could do it, the doing of the same act by an unlawful association did not make that act an unlawful operation. If the act was construed, otherwise it would be reducing it to an absurdity.

Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that the prosecution was groping in dark by assuming that whatever was written and published in the "Congress Bulletin" was unlawful.

Proceeding counsel argued that intention was entirely absent in this case. If it was the intention of the accused to assist the "War Council" it was open to him to publish the whole of the "Congress Bulletin" every day, but he had selected a perfectly legitimate and harmless criticism on the order of the Police Commissioner.

The case was then adjourned to Wednesday.

BROKEN CHAIRS FOR COUNSEL

—:o:—

No Money Says Magistrate

Earlier Mr. Kirke-Smith had drawn the attention of the Magistrate to the fact that counsel were greatly inconvenienced on account of want of proper sitting accommodation, some of the chairs were broken, he said.

The Magistrate remarked that he had noticed that himself "but Government is not in a position to replace the broken chairs on account of difficulties which are obvious—want of funds." He however added that an order for more chairs had been placed.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, Dec. 6, 1930.

ESSENTIALS OF FEDERATION.

—:o:—

Almost everybody now says that the future Constitution of India must be of a Federal type. But not many at present agree as to what sort of Federation there should be. Complicated as the subject is, it is desirable now to make at least a near approach to it when for the first time even the Indian Princes, who till recently talked but vaguely of Federation are coming to closer grips with the realities of the problem. Some of the essential features of Federation are: (1) that there should be a division of sovereignty between the various federating bodies on the one hand and the federated whole on the other; (2) that the Central Authority, the federal Government, should have full power and responsibility in those matters, and only those, which are expressly placed within its control; (3) that in matters assigned to the constituent States full sovereign authority rests with the States; (4) that residuary powers, not expressly assigned, may rest either with the Central Authority or the constituent States, according to the nature of the Federation; (5) and that the supreme judicial authority should be invested with the power to declare 'ultra vires' any breaches of the constitution, including the violation of the above division of powers.

If the question of Federation were to be considered with reference to British India only, it would be a comparatively simple affair, except in connection with the demand of some Muslims that the Provinces should enjoy all residuary powers. But the desirable inclusion of the Indian States in the near future makes the question a little complicated. For whatever may be the reality of the sovereign power of the States, it is a great deal more than the provinces in British India; and the States cannot be treated exactly like the provinces in a scheme of Federation. The question is further complicated by the argument advanced by many that a constitution which includes Indian States cannot be framed even by Parliament because the States are not British territory and that they can be brought into the constitution only by their free consent. The Princes have not so far made their views on Federation quite clear except with regard to a few things which they prize most. For instance they would insist on the British connection for all time and would probably vest the control of the Indian Army in the Viceroy and not the Central Government. It seems, however, that on these points a workable settlement can be arrived at for the next few years; express provision being made in the Constitution itself to secure changes as demand for them becomes clamant.

What is bound to be the thorniest question is the division of sovereign powers between a constituent State and the Central Authority. In the first place all States cannot possibly be treated alike as sovereign bodies. And even if the biggest few States are to be regarded as truly sovereign, the question is utterly unsolved as to how they should share their sovereignty with the Central Government. From their unqualified insistence on treaty rights they seem disposed to perpetuate their autocracy in their States and to claim a share in the Central Government without really surrendering to it any of their sovereign rights. In other words they seem disposed to have it both ways, to define and safeguard their present uncertain treaty rights, without wholly transferring to the future Central Government their obligations to the present Government of India. We shall say more about their attitude when the details of their plans are published. One thing, however, should be definitely stated here. The Indian people will not tolerate any settlement which may indefinitely prevent the whole of India or any province or State in it from enjoying full responsible Government.

PALESTINE DEBATE

—:o:—

Lord Passfield's reply to the debate in the House of Lords on Palestine need not cause any surprise. The Labour Government means to cling to office and no sacrifice, even of principles, is too great to be offered at that altar. This is why it chewed its own words when, compelled by the protests of the Tories, the Liberals and Jewish capitalism, it had to withdraw its own White Paper. And this is why Lord Islington's protest against acquirement of land belonging to helpless poverty-stricken Arabs by the Jews has gone unheeded. This is also why Lord Reading could complacently say without the mildest challenge from the socialist Government, the so-called guardians of the poor, that "the lands were voluntarily sold by Arabs and there was no obligation to provide Arabs with alternative land which they could re-sell." The debate, however, reveals the depths to which the Labour-Socialist Government of Great Britain can easily sink to keep in the good books of those whom it was out to fight.

TILAK MEMORIAL.

—:o:—

The task with which the Tilak Memorial Committee has been entrusted cannot, by any chance, be described as either easy or uniformly pleasant. Naturally, its responsibility is great. Equally naturally, its great responsibility implies vigorous and utmost efforts to obtain, as we said on the last occasion, the best that art can offer as reverent homage and national tribute to the memory of the Lokamanya. The Committee has gone no further than the first sketch-model. And, the sculptor has been offered suggestions for change for another. Under the circumstances, the test moment has now arrived. Will the Committee go on along the same route it has, hitherto, followed? Or, will it recognise that it is its urgent duty to see that every effort, small or great, pleasant or unpleasant, every chance and the utmost probability is made to secure for the reverent tribute to the Lokamanya the best that the nation's art can offer? Fortunately, the Committee is, as we said on a previous occasion, in a position to demand the best. It need not go outside the limits of the city, the limits of its financial resources or even far outside the time-limit for obtaining the highest available standards in art. It has already granted numerous concessions to one sculptor. Will it deny the chance and the just opportunity to others? And, will it disown its great responsibility to the public? We have not given up hope. The Committee, we rely, will miss no chance, first or last, for responsible justice. The dissatisfaction about the Poona statue and several other public statues in Bombay is no secret to the Committee. It is a helpful and opportune warning against repeating the mistake.

DO AWAY WITH THE CLASSIFICATION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The classification of political prisoners, as Sjt. Mahadev Desai has said, must go, in view of the fact that

(1) recommendations of Magistrates are flouted;

(2) no social, and educational standing of the party concerned is taken into consideration.

Take the instance of either Mr. Brelvi, or Mr. Sherwani, or other political prisoners.

These persons are men of standing, culture, position and education. Over 50,000 persons who have since the start of the movement been the guests of His Majesty on political grounds, have not received the treatment of 'A', 'B' or 'C' Class prisoners in strict conformity with the rules made by Government, after Jatin's death. All the political prisoners are "watched and cared for" by ex-convicts—the warders whose one educational qualification is, according to the experience of some released prisoners, to raise a stick with a grouchy face when somebody complains either of bad food and condemnable sanitary arrangements.

We are not complaining against the classification of one Mr. A. or Z. We desire to vindicate that in the eye of the law, all are same and every prisoner should get the same minimum facility and convenience, as an European convict gets both as regards food, sanitary arrangements, and the work, and medical attendance.

If Indians, who pay for the upkeep of the jails, are to be deprived of even common amenities of life then it is no wonder they should resort to non-co-operation with the Government. Government say: "We have no money to run up the expenditure of the jails." Why then not allow political prisoners to make their own arrangements to supplement their wants?

The only solution seems that Government should start a separate jail for all political prisoners.

Yours, etc.,

PENOLOGIST

INDIA AND "INTERNATIONAL" BRAWLS.

—:o:—

TOWARDS SALVATION BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

(By 'ACADEMICUS'.)

The attempts to turn a recent public meeting of the Commonwealth of India League, held in London in the 28th November, into a bear-garden ought certainly to attract greater, general attention to the peculiarly primitive and futile tactics adopted by the so-called Communists although this is not the first time that the propagandist agents and dupes of the Third International have sought to exploit the cause of Indian freedom for their objective of factional fight.

CONGRESS AND COMMUNISTS.

That Indian Nationalism can have no truck with the unscrupulous crowd who miss no opportunity to strengthen the position of the enemies of that nationalism by leading attacks, unsuccessful though they may prove, against the Indian movement for freedom and its leadership, could be easily seen by those who are watching the course of Indian events. The ruffians who disturbed the London meeting and hit the President, Mr. Marley, are the last persons to champion the cause of Indian freedom and Mr. Marley's warning regarding the London Indian Congressites' associating themselves with the "English Communists" is hardly necessary. Even if the London branch of the Congress were "captured" by the Third Internation agents, there is not the slightest doubt that the Congress movement will not be an easy victim of their tactics, especially as the so-called Communists make no secret of professing themselves to be the enemies of "petit bourgeois nationalism."

DOG EATS DOG.

The English Communists and their Indian recruits are certainly at liberty to stage their "International" brawls with their factional opponents. One can make due allowance to the 'vendetta' they are carrying on against the I. L. P. although it should be directed specially against the Labour Cabinet and its sworn adherents. But what is the sense in visiting the sins of the Labour regime on a minority section of the I. L. P. whose consistent opposition to the present Labour policy in India should render them immune from attacks led in the name of Indian freedom? There are men and women amongst this group whom we regard as our friends and we shall see that they are not estranged through the machinations of certain agencies of mischief which may, for aught we know to the contrary, be traced to the camp of our common political opponents. There are certainly many people who would be only too glad to see the dog of the Third International eat the dog of the Second International.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

To understand how Indian Nationalism cannot possibly be misunderstood by its British friends, it is necessary to remind ourselves of the fact that persons like Fenner Brockway, J. Marley, Lady Cynthia Mosley, Laurence Housman and others see in the issue of Indian freedom a challenge to their own love of freedom and justice that certainly rises above considerations of party-politics. They are working for what they believe to be a duty they owe to themselves and there is not in it the slightest suggestion either of patronage or superiority. They agree with us that Indian Nationalism should be sustained by its own strength: their friendship is much too honourable to be tainted with mercenery motives. I remember, Laurence Housman sang of something of this noble "unity in diversity" in the soul of freedom, 'so like and unlike' in the early Nineties: and is not Housman a spokesman of an educated public opinion in England, a representative of whatever is best in English culture and character and of the world intellectualism in whose behalf Thomas Mann pleaded only the other day, before an international public?

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

INDO-GERMAN CO-OPERATION.

(BY G. M. JADAV.)

Thousands of students appear for the matriculation examination every year. Thirty per cent, or more pass the examination and pass on to colleges. In due course we have B. A.s, B. Sc.s, M. A.s, M. Sc.s etc. Any person who takes the trouble to look at the stastistics will feel that it would be much better for India and for Indians if some arrangement were made in the High Schools to divers the attention of the young pupils towards technical, commercial and industrial education.

Would it not be possible for some High Schools at least to prepare boys for technical, commercial and industrial education? There are thousands of boys who will find technical, commercial and industrial education more to their liking than the present type of education in the High Schools. If we make our High Schools pupils think more and more about what will be of use to India and to themselves in later life we shall do useful service to our country. Think of the natural resources of India which are lying idle because there are not enough trained Indian men and women to utilise them. In our High Schools we can put this problem before the students and through them to the parents and point out to them why a change in the present system is necessary and how it could be brought about.

FUNCTION OF EDUCATION.

There are so many industries that we can start in India and thus make India independent. Think what it will mean to India if even 40 per cent of the boys who go to High Schools were given training that would make them understand the importance of technical, commercial and industrial education. After all what is the function of education if it does not make the boy or girl feel that he or she has to do something useful for the country? By learning to do useful things for the country the students learn to help the country and in consequence help themselves

Students who can afford it can go to Germany to obtain more practical information and knowledge about their special subject. Let us suppose that a batch of 20 students start from India at the same time. Each student is going to specialise in a particular branch of technology, commerce and industry. When these should know exactly what they wish to study and it will be our duty to help them to utilise their knowledge when they return to India.

FOLLOW IN FOOTSTEPS OF JAPAN.

While 20 Indians students are studying in Germany with a definite idea and aim, it would be possible to have 20 Germans in India teaching groups of Indians the same subjects which the 20 India students have gone to learn in Germany. In every German factory there are men known as Meisters. These Meisters are experts in their own subject. Indians who wish to start industries in India will do well to have such Meisters from Germany to train Indians in India. This is what Japan did years ago and we know only too well the progress made by Japan. Is there anything to prevent Indians from following the example set by Japan? India must have her own industries. India can have her own idustries. The German Meisters will train Indians in India while a number of Indian students will be getting themselves qualified for the same subjects in Germany. This Indo-German co-operation will bring more industries to India and give the people a chance in life which they have not at present.

Think of all the benefits to the agricutlurists in India by such a co-operation. By scientific methods it will be possible to improve the standard of living. Millions of men and women will not merely exist but will learn how to live and live well. Why should people rot? Why should people suffer? It is our own fault. We are not prepared to think out new plans and carry them out boldly. Whatever is practical and whatever we can undertake to-day, we should begin that work at once.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

What Is The Law?

In acquitting two persons arrested while picketing in front of a liquor shop in Bombay Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presiding Magistrate, observed that it had not been demonstrated that they were Congress volunteers or that they belonged to any unlawful association. What they asked people to do might be with the object of preventing people from harming themselves. Mr. Mehta, therefore, held that it was not proved that they assisted in the operations of any particular unlawful association. Must it make any real difference if a Congressman asked people not to poison themselves with liquor? Does an innocent thing become an offence merely because it is done by a member of an "unlawful" body?

A Shop-Keeper's Repentance.

In a press statement on picketing by Congressmen the Director of Information says that the press reforts of the incident near the Prarthana Samaj in Girgaon on Tuesday, when a shop-keeper was beaten, "do not mention some material facts". He then adds, evidently as a material fact, that the volunteer who had asked the shop-keeper not to sell foreign cloth "went to the Congress hospital and complained of being injured by the shop-keeper or the police". The Director's note is silent about the extent of the injury received by the volunteer. However, better and more material facts may now be added. One is that the shop-keeper has given an undertaking not to deal any more in foreign cloth and has also given Rs. 500 in charity as an expression of his repentance. Another material fact is that he has publicly thanked the Congress volunteers for rescuing him from the violence of some mischief makers.

Outstanding Fact.

"One fact stands out", writes the "London Spectator", "and they must be blind who cannot see it. We mean the united demand of Indians—in whatever category they may be docketed by those who profess to understand Indian affairs—for Dominion Status, with safeguards, here and now. Idealism apart, the interest of this country, of the Empire, is to establish a Constitution for India on a permanent basis, conferring on a Federated India, without further procrastination, the right of India to control her own affairs." Similar views have been expressed by many Britishers in the Labour Party itself and by none more forcibly than by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald when he had less opportunity to give effect to his views. His present attitude, however, bodes no good either to his Party or to his country. In fact official Labour is so imperially-minded now that it exhibits a keener desire to stand well with the "Opposition" in tackling overseas problems than in fulfilling pledges given at Labour Conferences regarding these problems.

Bejewelled Princes.

The British Press is notorious for the fables which it believes in or invents about the Indian Princes. An article by Mr. James Fairlie in the "Sunday Express" bristles with absurdities about the Princes attending the Round Table Conference. Thus we are told that "wealth Croesus could never command, magnificence that Egypt and Babylon never knew, luxury that even in decadent Rome was undreamt of is the lot of the majority of these glistening stars of Ind." "Pearl and diamond and sapphire and ruby necklaces", we are told further, "worth untold millions are as common amongst them as trinkets in a cheapjack jeweller's shop". The Maharaja of Patiala's diamonds and pearls "transcend the fabled opulence of Aladin's caves" "His palaces are miniature cities, his retinues armies". Such fantastic nonsense is perhaps suggested by the lavish manner in which many Princes display their jewels on their bodies, serving as the harlequins in the circus of British Imperialism.

Mr. K. M. Munshi's Scathing Indictment Of Students

GANDHIJI HAS OPENED NEW CHAPTER IN WORLD HISTORY.

"Raising New Civilization On Fabric Of Truth And Non-Violence"

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi left Bombay for Surat to attend the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference. Mr. Kanhyalal Munshi, the President-elect of the Conference, is prevented from going to Surat owing to unexpected urgent work. The Conference which begins today (Saturday) will be presided over by Mrs. Munshi who will read the presidential speech of Mr. Munshi:—

I frankly confess that I do not feel very happy on this occasion. You will pardon me for a little bluntness, but I feel that of all sections of our people the students have so far failed their Motherland in the present struggle. Leading men and women in the country have courted jail. Women and children have invited indescribable hardships on themselves. Villagers have abandoned their homes and ancestral lands. Shopkeepers have closed their shops ready to face insolvency. Clerks have gone forth and bared their heads oefore lathi charges. But the students who in all lands and in all great movements have been the heralds of the morn have been hiding behind their college doors, burying themselves in dead history even when history is being created before their very eyes, persuing degrees which like will-o-wisps lure them on to the dangers of a soulless Government office or a lawyer's dingy chambers.

CAUSE OF DEGENERATION.

It is a very sad chapter in the history of the great movement which for the last nine months have been shedding the fetters of India. And the reason for this attitude on the part of our students is not difficult to understand. Educated in a foreign tongue, brought up in an unreal atmosphere of foreign ideas, they have been deaf to the voice of their own country. Heroism which has breathed a fresh vigour of life in the village and the workman has left them cold and trembling. Shrouded by the murky atmosphere of their colleges and schools their eyes have failed to catch even a ray of that light which has been leading thousands of Indians to the promised land of freedom.

What is the cause of this attitude? Why is it that the students who normally should be in the forefront of this movement are thus lagging behind? Is it that they have no faith in the future of their Motherland? The fact is that in the present movement the Indian nation has found its soul; and those who are steepped in Western culture are the only ones, who like blind men, still grope in the dark. The students, the lawyers, the doctors, men of intelligence though they may be, have in general kept back because the education which has sharpened their intelligence has weakened their character, and dimmed the glow of their idealism. A calculating mind and a luxurious life have warped their judgment and they flee from the field of battle to which even little children rush with pride and joy. The idealism of Mahatma Gandhi has moved even the 'raniparajias' of the Surat District and the fearless Pathans of the Frontier, but have not touched these parasites of Western civilization.

REVOLUTION WROUGHT IN INDIA.

This struggle has trans-valued all values. The rough Khadi has been the emblem of elegance. The lathi blow has been the badge of our aristocracy. The jail has been the home of the noble, the heroic, the great. Suffering non-violent and self-invited, has been the test of true greatness; willingness to die has been the only passport to a right to live. As was said again and again in India, 'tapas' self-inflicted suffering has paved the way to 'mukti'-freedom. These are no longer philosophic maxims; they are the mainsprings of a million lives. Through the realization of our ancient wisdom, India has awakened to-day to a new and nobler life. This is the revolution which the present struggle has brought about and I invite you to understand and if possible acquire the attitude of mind which this revolution teaches.

YOUR GREATEST CONDEMNATION.

An Emperor of Austria under the old regime once addressed the authorities of an Austrian University: "Gentlemen, I want you to give my loyal subjects." Last week his Indian replica, Lord Irwin, told the students of Aligarh the same thing. He preferred 'level-headed' students. It was a polite way of saying that he wanted students of the University to develop the slave mentality, to work for their examinations and to rest content with the existing conditions rather than be men and end them. Such a statement made with reference to the students of a University is to my mind their greatest condemnation. If to stick to one's books, if to hanker after the degrees of an Indian University, if to eschew politics, if to decide the leaders of the greatest struggle which this country has entered upon is to be level-headed, it is a disgrace to be called level-headed. The only dignified reply which the Indian students can make to this defamatory statement made by the Viceroy about the students of Aligarh University is for them to plunge headlong into politics. The students of to-day are the leaders of to-morrow. What the students dream of in their hostels to-day will be the facts of history of to-morrow. Their impulse of to-day will be the 'level-headness' of to-morrow. What we dreampt of in our college hostels in 1904, what in our own little way we felt at Surat in 1907 split, is in 1930 a reality. India is a nation strong, powerful, struggling with grim determination against the powers which enchain her.

UNIVERSITY AND REFORM.

Let us not waste time and energy after discussing educational reforms. As you know, for five long years I spent considerable time and attention to reform the Bombay University. I look at the University into two of its aspects: One, in relation to the State; another, in relation to its components. A University in the first of its aspects, is, to my mind, a very essential constituent of the modern State. The State functions through several institutions which are, in their internal administration, independent of each other and yet perform their duties with such inter-dependence as would make the State one, living organism. A University collects, develops and disseminates higher knowledge, attracts to it all cultural materials, refines them, transfuses them into one distinctive national culture, and radiates influences which mould the life and character of future men so that they may be representatives and interpreters of national ideals. Viewed thus, a University is a great nationalising agency, is the noblest institution in the State. A State which neglects this aspect of its life has as little justification for taking the toll of money and energy necessary for its maintenance as some proverbially savage conquerors of midaeval times.

HIS BITTER EXPERIENCE.

Such a University cannot exist under the existing Government. After bitter experience, I have learnt that mighty officials under the present system of Government look upon the University as a pawn in the game of dyarchical politics. The Bombay University —and for the matter of that any University under the present system of Government in India— cannot be made to adjust itself to the needs and aspirations of the nation so long as the Indian Civil Service holds the destines of this country in the hollow of its hands.

A NEW OUTLOOK IN LIFE.

There must be a complete change of outlook in all matters connected with our life. To call this change Dominion Status, Independence or Revolution is really to miss the only real and live issue before us. Names—apart from what they stand for—have no charms for me. What we want is a new outlook on life, a spiritual revolution, and the present struggle is but the first step towards consummation. We must make a heroic attempt to save India and her ideals. To do so is by no means an easy task, to drown ourselves in materialistic self-satisfaction is even more difficult. We cannot go on living a wretched life, like lost souls to whom even hell refuses to open its portals. The present Government and the materialistic civilization which it represents have stifled our very being. We seek a system of Government and a civilization through which the ideals of our country can find a true expression. We want to be Swadeshi in spirit and in action, in institutions and ideals—to raise the fabric of our life on truth non-violence and non-ownership.

TOO MUCH SELF-CENTRED.

The students of this country are under a great handiwork. They have found it difficult to boycott their colleges, they have found it well-nigh impossible to join this movement. Why? The only answer is that they are not organised. Curiously enough the temperament of our students dislikes discipline. Each one thinks too highly of himself, is too busy trying to attain the good things of the world. He hates to sink his self in the cause. This tragic inability to organise himself has been one of the misfortunes of the political history in India of the last 30 years. If we are in earnest about doing our bit for the country let us not think of reforms; let us not talk of wild platitudes; let us not speak words which we are not prepared to back up by prompt and immediate action. I have no respect for a man who talks of independence and makes money at the Bar. I have none for the student who prattles of independence, but is not prepared to strike work even for a term.

NEW CHAPTER IN WORLD HISTORY.

Let those of you who can leave their colleges and schools join the national movement. Let those who want to do it two months hence, pledge themselves to that course. And those who cannot suspend their studies during the present struggle, and those whom fear keeps back from the struggle, let them depart and hide their faces in shame! We do not want them; they are as good as dead. But let those who can organise themselves into a federation, for in their organisation also lies the hope for their future. Let us now and here resolve to lay the foundation of an organisation which would actively associate itself with the present struggle. Let their be no mistake about it. This is not a political agitation. It is a world war of non-violence against all the powers which make for violence and exploitation of one race by another. We desire elimination of foreign domination not only in India but in the whole world so that the nations of the earth may live, each one respecting the others. Gandhiji has opened a new chapter in the history of the world, and before it the League of Nations looks insignificant if not hypocritical. A heroic, a glorious struggle, inaugurating a new era in history is going on in our midst and the man who stands out of it is either a coward or a slave. Brothers, let us give up all resistance, let us give up all things we hold dear. Let us set out on a new life in quest of our ideals of a new world in which every man, woman and child will have a right to exist, to develop, to flourish—wherein no man will exploit another,—in which all property is held by all so that every one may have what he needs.

LET US SHAKE OFF CHAINS OF INDIA AND WORLD.

Let us combine so that we may shake off the chains of India and of the world. Let us destroy inequality of birth, of opportunity. We need not be wise, we can be true to ourselves. Gandhiji and a hundred other noble leaders, and women and children behind prison walls want us to do our duty by them and ourselves. Let us go forward and victory is ours.

READ TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY CHRONICLE For

(1) AN ENGLISHMAN SHEDS TEARS OVER INDIA'S GRINDING POVERTY (A leaf from Keir Hardie's Forgotten Book.)

(2) BRITAIN LACKS IDEAS AND IMAGINATION:—(By A British Journalist.

(3) White Girls asked not to marry coloured persons. (A libel on Eastern homes).

(4) Rosita Forbes's study of Harem life.

(5) MISADVENTURES WITH A TAKLI. (Hilla Vakeel's confessions.

(6) NEXT CONGRESS SESSION—ITS VENUE AND PRESIDENT.—(By A Congressman.)

(7) WILL BOMBAY MERCHANTS DARE FLOUT PUBLIC OPINION?—(By S. K. Patil.)

Besides these, there will be our usual features, including articles by Nurse Eleanor, "Margaret" and Beauty notes by "Noor Jehan."

GRAND VARIETY CHARITY CONCERT BY HIND-KALA MANDAL AMATEURS

—:o:—

The Concert specially organized by Manjulaben Jariwalla and party to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, will display very interesting programme including variety Garbas and Dialogues by Girl Amateurs, Master Vasant's excellent music, Prof. Shah's Prsvical feats, Shootings, Dagger fightings, etc., etc.

Tickets can be booked at the Theatre from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturday.

England's Economic Situation.

—:o:—

DRASTIC CHANGES ADVOCATED.

PLEA FOR EMERGENCY MEASURES OF WAR-TIME.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Drastic changes in the machinery of Government and in the policy to deal with the present economic situation are advocated in a manifesto which, it is stated thirty Labour members of the House of Commons have signed, and the authorship of which is attributed to Sir Oswald Mosley. The manifesto suggests that the present situation should be regarded as a national emergency and the supreme power should be placed in the hands of a small body of five Ministers as it was done in wartime, and special emergency measures should be taken immediately with regard to mines, railways and dumping of foreign goods into England at unfair prices.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVT. RESIGNS.

—:o:—

Sequel To Defeat In Senate.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Paris.—Government was defeated in the Senate on the opposition interpellation on the Government's policy, involving Government's resignation.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says: Government was defeated in the Senate by 147 to 139 votes and M. Tardieu has resigned.—Reuter.

New Polish Cabinet.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Warshaw.—A new Cabinet has been formed with mostly experienced hands. M. Slavek is Prime Minister, M. Zaleski, Minister for foreign affairs, and Admiral Pilsudski, Minister for War.—Reuter.

SWAMI ANAND LOOKS CHEERFUL THOUGH REDUCED

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, Dec. 4.

When Swami Anand and Sjt. Vandrekar were released from the Thana Jail yesterday at 5 a.m., a good number of persons had assembled to receive him at the Gate. Among those present were Professor Bhagvat Seth Mathibhai Tambakhuwala and some pleaders. After taking a light refreshment arranged by Prof. Bhagvat, they drove off in a car to Khar.

Though Swami Anand is reduced in health to some extent, he looked cheerful.

50 INJURED IN PYN EARTHQUAKE

—:o:—

RANGOON, Dec. 5.

Further details regarding earthquake disaster at Pyu show that only substantial houses were damaged and there is no serious distress among the poor as their quarters have escaped. Besides the 22 deaths reported yesterday, the injured total over 50. Another shock at Pyu last night caused great alarm but there was no damage. An ambulance train returned to Rangoon this afternoon, carrying two injured persons.

Rebuilding of the damaged bridge over Pyu Chaung at mile 134 from Rangoon will take some months but diversion is being made and through communication is expected shortly.—A. P.

"HINDUSTAN TIMES" APPEAL CASE

—:o:—

"Intention To Bring Gov't Into Contempt"

CASE ADJOURNED.

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

Resuming arguments before the Special Bench of the Lahore High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Justice Sir Allan Broadway and Justice Sir Abdul Qadir, in the "Hindustan Times" appeal against of the forfeiture of security of Rs. 4,000 under the Press Ordinance, counsel for the appellant submitted that before arriving at any conclusion regarding nature of the articles complained of the intention behind them should be considered. The articles cited by the Chief Commissioner in his forfeiture order were mere news stories received from responsible news agency and published in this as well as in many other papers in the country. But no action was taken against any paper except this paper. These articles were never intended to bring into contempt Government.

Mr. Cordon Noad, Government Advocate, opposing the appeal said the tendency of the paper had throughout been to help furtherance of Civil Disobedience Movement in Delhi Province. The paper boosted its Editor on being convicted under Salt Law and stated in one of the articles complained of that it was proud of such an Editor and would maintain its policy. All this showed that the intention clearly was to excite people to break laws and bring Government into contempt.

Arguments of Crown Counsel will be continued next Friday.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE AT KARACHI

—:o:—

For Demonstrating Outside Court

KARACHI, Dec. 5.

Several persons were injured in a lathi charge by the Police this afternoon on a crowd of 2,000 people who demonstrated outside the Judicial Commissioners Court. Two arrests were made and later one hawker of contraband salt was also arrested. Revolutionary slogans were shouted by the demonstrators.—A. P.

ZIRA BOMB CASE

—:o:—

Vice-President Of Municipality Charged

Before the Special Tribunal today the hearing of the Zira Bomb case started. There are five accused namely Gurdasram, Hansraj, Puranmal, Gurumukhsingh and Lalchand. The last-named was Vice-President of Zira Municipality in Ferozepur district.

THE CHARGES.

Rai Bahadur Shivram, Public Prosecutor in opening the case traced the history of unrest at Zira and explained how the accused started their activities. One member of the Municipality wished to pass a resolution condemning the Civil Disobedience movement, from which time the accused started issuing red posters and manufacturing bombs, one of which they threw in the police station but it did not burst. Gurdasram and Puran, the accused, said the Public Prosecutor, later helped the police in the recovery of material for the manufacture of bombs from their shops and other places which he alleged they started manufacturing for Killing Government officials.

Over fifty witnesses will be examined. Case has been adjourned to 8th December.—A. P.

"HE DID NOT WANT TO KNOW WHAT COMMUNISM WAS"

—:o:—

A Government Clerk's Evidence In Meerut Conspiracy Case.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

Meerut.—In the Conspiracy Case to-day a rather long deposition of Inspector A. K. Chawdhry was concluded and Bombay C. I. D. Inspector Croning and N. S. Mudkate, clerk in Works Superintendents Office, Bombay, were examined.

In reply to certain questions of the accused Chafdhry told the Court that he searched the house of Miss Chattopadhyay in Bombay, where accused Hutchinson often visited and lived occasionally. Witness also intercepted Joshi's letters, as he had orders to do so.

Mudkate told the Court that he had known the accused Ghate since 1916 or 1917. In 1927 the accused asked him if he could use his office address for his letters, as the Bombay Police had discovered his previous address. To this a witness agreed and letter did come to him with double cover, the inside of which was addressed to Ghate. The outer cover bore French stamps. Witness gave the letter to Grate. About a month later the witness received another cover the stamps of which were English. The inside of this cover was a book dealing with something like a revolution or Communism, but the witness did not exactly remember the title of the book. While handing over the book to Ghate, witness asked the accused not to use his address any more, as he did not wish to take part in politics.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha, witness admitted that he was always afraid of politics and was funked when the Police searched his house and office. Witness did not know what Communism was, nor he wished to know anything about it.

Cronings evidence was in connection with a solitary letter, which he had intercepted in the course of the duty.—A. P.

Lahore "Conspiracy" Case Opens

VISITORS AND PRESSMEN TO HEAVILY GUARDED COURT IN JAIL SEARCHED

26 YOUTHFUL ACCUSED AND 500 WITNESSES FOR PROSECUTION

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

All the twenty-six accused in the new Lahore Conspiracy Case were produced this morning before the Special Tribunal appointed under the recently enacted Criminal Law, Punjab Amendment Act which curtails proceedings arising out of anarchical crimes. The Court room in the Central Jail, three miles outside the city, was heavily guarded by police and persons of visitors and pressmen were searched before admittance to the court room. Accused arrived in police lorries shouting national and revolutionary slogans.

NAMES OF ACCUSED.

Names and places of residence of accused are:—

1. Jundanlal of Jandiala in Sheikhpura District. 2. Jahangirlal of Jandiala. 3. Jaiparkash of Jandiala. 4. Dharmbir of Lyallpur. 5. Rupchand of Nahesar in Rawalpindi district. 6. Amriksingh of Barkibadal in Rawalpindi district. 7. Ghulabsingh of Barkibadal. 8. Bhagram of Sheikhpura. 9. Dayantrai of Lahore. 10. Hariram of Rawalpindi. 11. Gokalchand of Sheikhpura. 12. Krishangopal of Rawalpindi. 13. Nathooram of Rawalpindi. 14. Nandlal of Lyallpur. 15. Harnamsingh of Sheikhpura. 16. Banslal of Chakwal in Jhelum district. 17. Krishanlal of Chakwal. 18. Bishendis of Rawalpindi. 19. Gurbuxsingh of Kotbarekhan in Gujranwala district. 20. Sewaram of Busal in Campbellpur district. 21. Sardarsingh of Kotbarekhan. 22. Harnamsingh of Syedkasram. 23. Maharajkishen of Chakwal in Jhelum district. 24. Bhimsein of Sheikhpura. 25. Darampal of Bhumal in Kangra district. 26. Banslal of Chinio in Jhang district.

The absconders in the case are: 1. Yashpal of Bhumal in Kangra district. 2. Hansraj of Lyallpur. 3. Sukhdevraj of Dinanagar in Gurdaspur district. 4. Vishvanath Rao Vaishampayan (head clerk in the office of civil surgeon, Jhansi). 5. Lekhram of Dhing Sarai in Hissar district. 6. Premnath of Lahore. 7. Masamat Pirkasho (woman) of Lahore. 8. Masamat Durgadevi (woman) of Lahore. 9. Chandershekar Azad of Baijnath Tola in Benares district. 10. Sitaram of Chakwal, Jhelum district. 11. Masamat Soshila (woman) of Gujerat. 12. Professor Sampuransingh Tandon of Lahore.

CHARGES AND PROCEDURE.

Charges against them are under Section 302, 395 and 396, Indian Penal Code read with Section 120 of the Indian Penal Code, Sections 3 and 4 and 5 and 6 of the Act VI of 1908 read with Section 120 of Act Eleven of 1878 read with Section 120-B Indian Penal Code.

Under the provisions of the Criminal Law Punjab Amendment Act, the case will be tried by the Tribunal. The accused are to be given a list of witness with a summary of their evidence. In order to enable the prosecution to prepare such a list the Tribunal postponed the case till 10th instant and another week's adjournment will be granted so that the case will actually start about 18th December.

It is understood more than 500 witnesses will be called by the prosecution. The Government has appointed Rai Bahadur Jwalaprasad and Gopal Lal as Crown Counsel. Defence Counsel have not yet been decided upon.

WANT NEWSPAPERS AND INTERVIEWS.

Before leaving the court, the accused requested the Commissioners of the Tribunal to supply them with newspapers to allow them to have weekly interviews with their relatives on days which suited their relatives, beds for sleeping and material for indoor games. Commissioners placed the accused in B class and assured them that their requests would be considered after consulting the Jail rules.

The ages of the accused range between 16 and 30. Most of them are between 18 and 25—A. P.

COUNCIL ELECTION AND CHARITABLE GUJRATIS

—:o:—

Velinkar's Address In Election Inquiry

The Commissioners appointed by Government to hear the petition of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas to set aside the election to the Legislative Council of Sir V. A. Dabholkar and Dr. R. T. Nariman further heard counsel's addresses.

Mr. Lalji continuing his address on Friday said that there was no doubt that Mr. Bhat withdrew only after the payment for Rs. 5,000 had been definitely settled. The letter written to Mr. Bhat was a definite "prima facie" evidence as to what took place and he urged the Commissioners to take it into their consideration.

NO BLOODSHED.

Referring to Dr. Nariman, Counsel said, he (Dr. Nariman) was conscious of everything that was going on. He gave minute details of everything that had happened on the day of election which did not show the state of mind of a person who was unwell. There was no blood-shed and no lathi charge and, therefore, there was nothing to atone for. The whole thing was absurd and the foundation of the case disappeared. The Court had to determine as to why all of a sudden the parties became so charitable.

CHARITABLE GUJRATIS.

Gujrati's were, it was said, disposed to charity. Sir Vasantrao, Dr. Nariman and Mr. D. Cowasji were not Gujeratis. The only Gujerati in the case was Mr. Bhat, but he did not contribute anything. Then, before Dr. Nariman signed the letter, he took particular care to ask Mr. Pandit, if Mr. Bhat had withdrawn. The position of Dr. Nariman was in no way better than Sir Vasantrao's, though Sir Vasantrao was keener than Dr. Nariman for the withdrawal of Mr. Bhat.

CASE PROVED.

Mr. Lalji finally submitted that he had proved the case against the respondents to the hilt. The letter to Mr. Bhat was written was the fact; whether it was before or after the withdrawal was immeterial. The Commissioners had however to see that Mr. Bhat did not leave the Town-Hall until after the letter was signed. The writing and singning of the letter was a corrupt practice complete in itself and the subsequent conduct of withdrawal did not matter.

A SERIOUS CHARGE

Mr. Velinkar then addressed the Court and said the charge of offering gratification was a very serious one and under section 171-B Clauses 1 and 2 of the Indian Penal Code both giver and taker of the bribe would be liable to rigorous imprisonment, for a year. Under the Electoral Rules, also such persons are debarred from standing as candidates to the Legislative Council for a period of five years.

After lunch Mr. Velinkar resumed his arguments. The electoral rights, he argued included the legal right to withdraw. That right was the creature of law and could be exercised only in a particular manner. A candidate who wished to withdraw should do so within seven days the nomination papers are filled in. If he did not withdraw within that time he contnuued to bea a candidate so far as the election was concerned, irrespective of what he might desire or do.

Mr. Velinkar then pointed out that the essential ingredients of the rule under which the proceedings were launched were (1) promise of gratification by a candidate: (2) that the promise must be made to any person whomsoever and (3) lastly the object of making such promise must be directly or indirectly to induce a person to withdraw from being a candidate.

Mr. Velinkar had not finished his address when the Court rose for the day.

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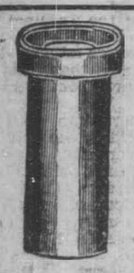

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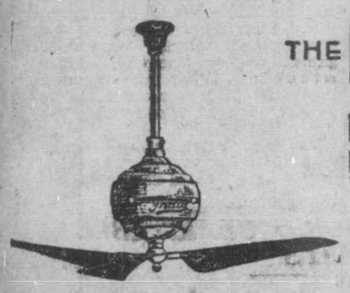

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New York, December 4.
New York 11.55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)
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May (New Contract) 11.03 plus .12.
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May (New Contract) 11.03 plus .03.

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New York, December 4.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 34,000.
Day's exports to Great Britain 7,000
Day's exports to the Continent 23,000.

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Broach, Fully Good 4.20 minus .10.
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Oomra, Fine 4.00 minus .10.
Bengal, Good 3.40 minus .10.
Bengal, Fully Good 3.55 minus .10
Bengal, Fine 3.70 minus .10.
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Property on view and catalogues are ready.

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MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.
B C Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B C Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to 15th Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4
Banks Selling T T 1|5 23|32 January.
Basks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Dec.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|5 15|16 December.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 29/32 January.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 279
Banks Buying T T 278
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 924.
Banks Buying 3 Months 940
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 138 3/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 136.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 32 3/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 103 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157 1|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 9/16 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 3/16 5th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 17/32 4th inst.
London/Paris 1233.55 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.80 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.06 4th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-5-1 3/4 3rd inst. £4-5-1 3/4 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 3/16 3rd inst. 16 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 1/4 3rd inst. 15/16 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 1/8 3rd inst. 34 3/8 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/8 p. c. 3rd inst. 2 5/32 p.c. 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 11/32 p.c. 3rd inst. 2 11/32 p. c. 4th inst. p. c. 4th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos 4 per cent. 6 Mons. 4-1|4 per cent. 12 Mons. 4 per cent.
Tone: Quiet.

Tone of Silver. China and India small buyers. Sellers holding back.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 5.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-12
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-6
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-6.
4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-3
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-7.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-5.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/7
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 101-5.
6 1/2 per cent. Bbay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-15
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-10.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89-6
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-14.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-14

FORWARD RATES.
16th Dec. Settlement.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-10-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101-5-0
Tone of Market:—Easy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
New York, December 4.
December closing 5.55 plus .10.
January opening 5.48; closing 5.58 plus .09.
February closing 5.63 plus.09.
March opening 5.58; closing 5.69 plus .09.
April closing 5.74 plus .09
May opening 5.69; closing 5.80 plus .09.
June closing 5.84 plus .09.
July opening 5.79; closing 5.89 plus .08.
August closing 5.92 plus .08.
September closing 5.95 plus .08
October opening 5.88; closing 6.01 plus .09
November closing 6.04 plus .09.
December closing 6.07 plus .09.
Middling Spot closing 5.70 plus .05.

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Leather Beltings, and Chrome and Leather Laces for Mills.

Chrome Washers and Hydraulic Leathers for Gins,

Harness Leathers, Bark, White and Waxed Chrome Sole Leathers and Chrome Upper Leathers

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fort-night ended 30th November, 1930:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	92,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	16,17,37,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,84,47,000
Rs	20,61,84,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,61,09,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,67,85,000
Bills Discounted	51,10,000
Lands & Buildings	1,05,94,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,52,57,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt., Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	10,93,29,000
Rs.	20,61,84,000

His Excellency the Viceroy will unveil the bust of late Sir Rash Behari Ghose at the Calcutta High Court on December 16.—A. P.

TO-DAY'S SALES.
Liverpool, December 4.
Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.
London December 4.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
Total Bullion, £157,600,0000 last week; £155,600,000 this week.
Public Deposits. £18,900,000; last week; £7,300,000 this week.
Other Deposits £92,700,000 latt week; £116,100,000 this week.
Government Securities £34,600,-000 last week; £59,000,000* this week.
Other Securities £28,300,000 last week; £26,400,000, this week.
Notes and Coin. £66,400,000 last week; £56,400,000 this week.
Notes in Circulation £351,100,000 last week; £359,200,000 this week.
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities. 59.54 per cent last week; 45.51 per cent this week.
*These figures are correct.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
New York, December 4.
December 8.10 plus .19.
January 8.10 plus .19.
March 8.18 plus .17.
May 8.32 plus .16.
July 8.45 plus .14.
September 8.60 plus .14.
November 8.75 plus .14.
F.G.F., Spot 8.75 unchanged.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.
Paris, December 4.
The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending December 3rd gives the total note circulation at 75,951,000,000 francs, an increase of 1,803,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

BULLION MEMO.
Bar Silver Bar Gold.
4515 Ready 215-3
4515 1st Settlement 215-3
4515 2nd Settlement 216-3
Sovereigns Ready 386
Sovereigns Forward 13-9 Jan. 2nd.
National Bank Bar Gold 2113
The Bullion market is closed to-day.

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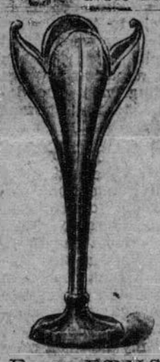
W. 4176 Heavily Nickel-Plated Fittings, Writing Box.
Nett Rs. 10-15.

M. 8035 Tortoise-shell Coloured Gent's Brush case.
Nett Rs. 9-8.



E. 937 E.P.N.S. Flower Vase 5" Height.
Nett Rs. 2-3

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E. 1111 E. P. N. S. Tea Set 1 Pint Size Heavy Gauge
Nett Rs. 21-14.

E. 1199 E. P. N. S. Tea Strainer.
Nett Rs 1-3.

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MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.
(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.).
Prices per ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, marke quality Rs. 68.
Prices per cwt.:—
Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 7-10-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-8-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 7-4-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 6-12-0. Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 8-14-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 11-8-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-10-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-6-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-12-0. Bleaching Powder, Electro. German, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide, English large packing Rs. 8; Sodium Sulphide, German small packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 30 Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 32-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 28-8-0.
Prices per lb.:—
Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Rs. 0-8-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt Electro Rs. 0-6-0 Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-6; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-6-6; Formal de-Hyde Rs. 0-5-9.

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LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.
Dec. close at 4/10s 1/2d. 1/2d.
Mar. close at 5/1s. 1/4d. 1/2d.
May close at 5/3s. 1/8d. 1/2d.
Wheat Chicago Market.
Dec. per bushel dol. 76-7/8 up 1.
Mar. per bushel dol. 78-5/8 up 3/8.
Argentine Linseed Quotations.
Feb. 11.07 up 10.
Mar. 10.71 up 0.
Buenes Ayres Linseed Cable.
Farmers not selling these iecels. Exporters buying futures" against sales actual. Look for gradual improvement until cash offers become general."

Wheat Cable: (Chicago.)
"Market closed firm. Prices declined on favourable weather but later advanced on Commission Houses buying."

WHAT IS WRONG WITH BOMBAY'S COTTON TRADE?

:0:

Present Methods Extremely Unhealthy.

Mr. W. T. Halai's Statement To Cotton Contracts Act Inquiry Committee.

PERNICIOUS SYSTEM OF HEDGE CONTRACTS CONDEMNED.

The following are extracts from the statement submitted to the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act Committee by Mr. W. T. Halai:—

The clamour of the Merchantile community being too great against the Working of the E.I.C. Association, and the administration of the Bombay C.C. Act by my Petition to H.E. The Governor of Bombay in Council dated 26th day of February 1926 I drew the specific attention of the Bombay Government to the abusive use made of the above Act and in particular of By-Law 48 of East India Cotton Association. Not having heard from the said Department, for months together the writer was forced to address his second petition to His Excellency Sir Henry Lawrence, the Acting Governor of Bombay in Council. He is however glad to inform you that His Excellency personally inquired into several allegations made therein and having otherwise satisfied himself that the writers request was bonafide, he was assured that the inquiry prayed for by him would be held after what he was told was stated to be a "catcha Khandi Test Case" arising out of the raid on Moti Shaw's Chawl was over.

NEVER TOO LATE.

The writer is however glad that Government have after further materials being placed before them and probably adduced by the searching inquiries made at the Indian Legislature over the muddle made in Bombay in shutting out all inquiries and informations sought of the Bombay Government by several of the leading members of the Bombay Legislature namely, Dr. Paranjpe, Rao Bahadur Patil, Mr. Kirki Rao Bahadur Dadubhai Desai, the repesentatives of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association and several others and ultimately by the sanction given by His Excellency the Governor-General to Pro. J. C. Swaminarayah M.L.C. for introduction of a Repeal Bill for repealing the Bombay Act XIV of 1922 decided to have the present inquiry.

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY WANTED.

The writer might however add that the people in general would havey very much preferred an independent committee consisting of some members of the Judicial Service being associated with the committee for two reasons: (1) that it is the most emphatic opinion of the most eminent lawyers that the Bombay cotton contract act is 'Ultra vires' of the Bombay Government and that under the constitution to be framed under the act whereunder the E.I.C.A. is allowed to function the flagrant violation of law has been committed of the Imperial Acts under its constitution and bye-Law which the said Association have got the Bombay Government to sanction, (2) That the committee as constituted is not an independent one, especially as it has a certain element of members who have themselves either directly committed, or been parties and privies to, certain actions and framing of the Bye-Laws which have been to the detriment of not only of the trade as a whole and its various sections but to the country in general and the principle causes of the greatest disaffection among a large section of the community. The writer is really at a loss to understand as to whether the committee constituted as it is will go into these questions. Some of the questions might be of personalities in which case the independent section of the committee would be placed in a very awkward position especially when the members of the committee as a whole will have to sit in judgment upon the actions of their colleagues, and the independent members would have to adjudicate upon the matters pertaining to the said colleagues. The attention to this fact is drawn, from the outset in order that you Mr. Chairman and the Government might find out some solution to avoid this very unpleasant anomaly.

TERMS OF REFERENCE NARROWED DOWN.

From No P212 17-6-30 of the director of Information it appears that under the terms of reference the committee is required to examine the working of the Bombay Act XIV of 1922 with particular reference to the constitution of the E.I.C.A. therein approved. The term No. 2 asks for a consideration as to whether any addition to the present activities of the Association be embodied No 3 wants to inquire whether any of the Bye-laws made by the Board and sanctioned by Governor in Council have acted to the detriment of the Trade or any section thereof while in the issues raised by the committee as published in the "Free Press Journal" if correct and accurate (the writer does not doubt their accuracy) they have been narrowed down. The committee, however, appears to have further narrowed down the issue.

COTTON CONTRACTS ACT—A WAR MEASURE.

Voicing the feeling of the trade in general it might be safely stated, that it has been dissatisfied with the working of the E.I.C.A. The earlier history of the Bombay Cotton Contracts (control) Act will show, that it was a War measure specially enacted for the purpose of controlling and regulating the cotton trade for two reasons: namely (A) to remove the chaos created by the reckless short sales during the war, without regard to the world conditions to the cotton trade, and its demand during the War time (B) it was thought necessary by Government of India to commander cotton, which was required for two purpose: namely munition and getting cheaper cloth from the Mills for supplies. It was also thought necessary to commander it in order that the Indian cotton might not find outlet in enemy countries, where it was finding its way through our so-called friends and allies and through neutral countries.

NO GOVT. INTERFERENCE IN TRADE.

The War having terminated happily in favour of the Allies and the trade having demanded it in due course the Act was repealed. In this connection I can do no better than refer this committee to the remarks of the then Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the Government Member in charge of the Bill pronounced on the 25th February 1922 and I shall hereunder quote only two or three sentences there from. The Hon. Member stated: —

"I may state here Mr. President that it is the policy of Government to interfere in trade as little as possible and they were most anxious to repeal the cotton control act which was a War measure as soon as possible" and further on added.

"I can only hope that the trade will now go back to its normal condition and will be able to settle amongst themselves any little differences and in the future as in the long past the control of Government will never again have to be placed upon the cotton Trade.

I must frankly admit that so far as Government were then concerned this was a very frank, honest and straight forward exposition of the need and requirements of the cotton trade and what Government attitude should be towards this trade. These remarks very clearly go to show that Government Control on Cotton or Interference with Cotton Trade was unnecessary at the moment. I merely go a step further namely that it was unnecessary when laid and also unnecessary at the time when it tried to perpetuate the E. I. C. Association by means of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act and that the same must go.

The terms of reference authorise your Committee to examine the working of the Act with particular reference to the constitution of the E.I.C.A. therein approved. This might or might not include the question as to the constitutional issue as to the legality of the Act itself but when it seeks to go into the constitution of the E.I.C.A. and since the Committee are further asked to make recommendations, I do not think it would be out of place to point out to the Committee as to how and in what respect the said Act and the said Constitution have been challenged in order that the Committee might be in a position to appreciate the position fully. Before going into the details thereof, I shall from the start state that for the reasons hereunder given the Act itself is illegal and 'ultra vires' and if an opportunity is afforded to test legality before a court of competent jurisdiction, in this Presidency it would not stand the legal test just as it has not stood with the courts outside this Province.

CONSTITUTION OF E.I.C. ASSOCIATION CHALLENGED.

The Bombay High Court has had no opportunity of testing it directly, but in cases where it came to be indirectly tested the Judges before whom the question came have left the point undecided; but so far as the constitution of the E.I.C.A. is concerned it has been most successfully challenged times out of number. In several cases the Board have not dared to face the issue and in numerous other cases several of its articles and Bye-laws have been held invalid and ultra-vires. If any importance is given to the said Act it has been only in two or three cases in the court of Small Causes Bombay, once by Mr. Jhavery, Ex-Chief Judge and on another occasion indirectly by Mr. Chitre and the said decisions go to show, that the same have encouraged legal fraud on the public, but a long list of cases could be produced, where the learned Judges of the High Court have held several of its provisions as illegal as they were so on the very face of them. In this connection, I shall only draw your attention to what I stated in one of my utterances at Shri Mahajan Association with which I was associated till the middle of the year.

"I have however the satisfaction of having done my duty on the subject and I shall now with amusement watch as to how Government proceed with Mr. Swaminarayan's Repeal Bill on the Bombay Cotton Contract Act. Very probably in the eyes of the Bombay Government the Japs have not sufficiently exploited India in the cotton trade, and the Bombay Government of the day want to give them a chance of recoupment for the assistance which the worthy Allies had given to the Britishers during the world-wide struggle, but I cannot help remarking that it is actions like these and shutting off the eyes to the legitimate grievances of the poor people which pave easy ways of non-cooperations and hoax of independence."

Proceeding further in my speech I pointed out how the Bombay Cotton Contract Act has allowed the foreigners like Japanese to exploit India have little regard for poor agriculturists and notably in the Presidency while the above forward was written last year the Bengal Cotton was quoted at Rs. 92/- per bale or Rs. 184/- for Candy while this year during the July-August settlement it was quoted at Rs. 135/40 per Candy. Before commenting on this point this is what I then stated:—

"It can safely be stated that the estimate of the said well-known firm of the cotton agents so far as it relates to short sales by the Japanese is very conservative, but if an enquiry is held it would disclose that their short sales would far exceed the figure of lac and a half bales given in their said circular, but who is going to enquire into the demoralised state of affairs of the Cotton Mart when several of the Directors of the East India Cotton Association are busily engaged in broking for the Japanese firms? They have the greater interest of their masters at heart than the interest of the trade in general? and it would be too much to expect any thing of them"

"Several of the Bombay Newspapers have scathingly condemned this system but their cries have been in the wilderness. The time has now arrived for the authorities to wake from their lethargy.

PERNICIOUS SYSTEM OF HEDGE CONTRACTS.

This brings us to the pernicious system of hedge contract. The said contract is not even properly defined either in articles of Association or Bye-laws. It says as to what would be tenderable under a hedge of particular denomination. This would have to be referred to hereafter but would suffice hereto state that this system is the root cause of the ruin of the cotton Trade of India and at a modest estimate it is responsible for annual drain of Rs. 27/- Crores namely twenty several crores of rupees from India most of which falls into coffers of the Japanese and other continental exploiters of India in Cotton Trade.

The ratio and exchange Pandits have attributed the degeneration of India to 1s. 6d. ratio and the exchange policy of Government. The exchange has been parctically established and I am firmly of opinion that although there may be some justification for some of the evils of ratio, I am not prepared to lay the whole blame to the policy of Ratio alone.

The present system of surveys and arbitrations is responsible for numerous other evils. In majority of cases the same could hardly be said to be bonafide. The surveyors believe themselves to be the appointees of those whose interest alone they guard. No wonder therefore if partiality becomes the order of the day. The matters before Umpires and the Appeal Committee and the Committee and the Board are hardly satisfactory.

One of the most important questions is the arbitration. The authority under the Act and Rule appears to have been vested with a view to have speedy decisions and minimum costs. In practice however the object in view has not been achieved. The provisions of the arbitration clauses have been so enacted that they are unfair illegal and 'ultra-vires' trying to oust the jurisdiction of the courts of competent jurisdiction where the parties are dissatisfied. They have gone beyond the laws of arbitration.

The law of arbitration is a law of adjudicating upon the difference by means of the common consent of the contesting parties. The element itself is absent here as the matters are taken up and arbitrated upon most capriciously to the members of the E.I.C.A. and to the prejudice of the general trade.

While the Bombay Cotton Contracts (Control) Act was in force there was a healthy check of Government Element and at least reasonable complaints were being heard, but under the present articles rules and bye-laws if any leading member of the Board desires to be only a little cross the so called disciplinary Rules are so mis-used that the members of the trade have a greater dread of being penalised than a Congressman of to-day has of the Criminal Law or 9 Vice-regal Ordinances promulgated during the last 6 months. The main cause of disaffection is the caprice and impotency of the Board.

The question of brokerage raised by the issues compared with other fundamental questions is not of such a great importance except for the purpose of showing that under the Bye-laws of E.I.C.A. it is observed more in the breach than the observance. Instances are not wanting and they are rather other than exceptions wherein brokerage is charged at Rs. 25/- or Rs. 12/8/- or Rs. 6/4/- or Rs. 5/- or Rs. 2/8/- or Re. 1/4/- per hundred bales. The books of the brokers will prove this fact.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

The main issue is whether there should no either a Government Control or a Body or a Sole Body with statutory powers to control this trade.

It is to be noted that the Cotton Crop is neither the monopoly of the City of Bombay nor the Bombay Presidency alone and therefore it would be most unfair and inequitable, if it was to be controled either by an Act of a Provincial Legislature or a few so called 'elites' of Bombay, so as to affect other parts of the vast continent. This would be usurpation of the rights of the other provinces and the powers of the Imperial Legislature to be userped by a subordinate legislature. This would be absolutely illegal under the Government of India Act. No, previous sanction for either introduction of such bills or the Vice-regal benedictions thereto after the same have been carried in the local legislature would validate the same.

Mr. Jehangir Petit as the Chairman of the Mill Owners Association last year drew the attention of the Association as to how Japan and other continental countries like Italy were taking advantage of the Bombay Market in cheaper cotton but unfortunately he had not cared to diagnose the real causes which led to the said disease. From the interview given recently by His Excellency the Viceroy to the Cotton Committee, one finds that Government concessions for loans on Cotton and other allied things were asked for, but those prophets and advocates who want to lay all the blame at the door of the Government, and want Government to finance the present cheap cotton have neither cared to investigate the question nor have they deliberately tried to see to the facts as to why the private capital of the Shroffs' Bankers, and Merchants that used to be invested in holding cotton is not now forthcoming for the purpose.

The question is have they tried to set their house in order? My respectful submission is that if the holder of ready cotton who might have either advanced moneys on cotton or might have made a straddle be fairly and equitably treated any amount of capital to be invested in cotton would be forthcoming. This class has been very shy because of the preferencial and unfair treatment meted out to bonafide investors in cotton and I would suggest this committee specifically inquiring into this issue mainly not only in the interests of the Bankers, shroffs or Middle men, but in the interests of the cultivators as well.

The so-called corners or sqeezes have been too few. We can safely count them on the tips of the finger, during the life of the E. I. C. A. and for a decade more prior thereto. While the bear raids are the daily occurrences which break the morale of the market and demoralize the up-country mart. This is mainly due to the present hedge contract system.

RECKLESS SPECULATION.

Speculation is no doubt necessary to a certain extent for healthy trading, but the constitution of the E.I.C.A. If it has done anything, it has incurred reckless speculation many fold instead of keeping it either within ligitimate bounds or our tailing it. The returns of the clearing house which are not complete by themselves and only give the synopsis of only a part of the transactions were and still are if carefully docked into a clear and sufficient date for the Board of E.I.C.A. to see as to the extent to which speculation has increased beyond legitimate limit.

The funniest part of the hedge contract is that it is even not defined and does not specify as to who can and ought to hedge. The Bombay Cotton Market has been made a target not only of all the Indian commodities and produce for hedging but it is utilised for any imaginary hedging. A bear or bull on the stock-exchange or speculator in Government Securities will hedge cotton.

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A LIE NAILED TO COUNTER.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STRUGGLE FOR INDIAN FREEDOM.

Mr. Haridas T. Muzumdar in a contribution to "Unity" Chicago observes:—

A crisis of world-wide significance has been reached in Indo-British relations. The present National struggle initiated by Mahatma Gandhi and the Round Table Conference project initiated by J. Ramsay MacDonald, are of interest to the whole world; because the issues at stake are neither solely Indian nor solely English—they deal with the problem of peace in India and the East; with the problem of the saving of Indian and Eastern culture from the ravages of an outlandish war-oriented western civilization; with the problem of peaceful commercial and cultural intercourse between India and the rest of the world; with the transformation of the British Empire into a British Commonwealth of Nations. —

On the one hand 90 per cent of the population of India is mobilizing all its energies and resources to win freedom by civil resistance; on the other hand the British Government is making frantic efforts to evolve a constitution for India with the aid of six and six times ten Indians who represent a negligible fraction of the population. The All-India National Congress has refused to be represented at the forthcoming Round Table Conference in London for reasons which will soon be stated. Deduct the twelve representatives from Indian States and you have left about forty—or fifty Indian-complexioned gentlemen "representing" less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the population of India.

The dues-paying membership of the Congress amounts to over three million; the dues-paying membership of the National Liberal Federation, the second largest All-India national organization, is about ten thousand. The Congress following is nation-wide, amounting to over 300 million; the following of the Liberal Federation does not amount to over 10,000 besides its own paying members. Sectarian organizations such as the Muslim League, the Sikh League, the Non-Brahmin Federation, the Hindu Mahasabha, have "per se no locus standi" in the present political turmoil in India; they have all become welded as organic parts of the Congress movement.

THE LIE DIRECT.

It is the fashion for certain interested parties to suggest that the present movement is a Hindu movement, not a national movement. Such a statement is given the lie direct by the facts in the situation. In his march to the seacoast, Gandhi's party contained two Mohammedans, two so-called untouchables, one Christian, the remainder being Hindus of high and low caste. Gandhi's second in command was Abbas Tyabji, a Muslim, the venerable retired Chief Justice of the High Court of Baroda (now in prison). The one whom Gandhi blessed and entrusted with the task of leading the civil resistance movement in Bombay was a Parsee young man (now in prison). Nor is this all. The temper of the country has been steadily changing since the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, an All-India representative body of Muslim divines, passed a resolution in May, two days after the Mahatma's arrest, exhorting all Muslim Indians to participate in the campaign for freedom. In June the Parsees, noted for their wealth, influence and "oyalty," rallied "en masse" to the Congress Flag. In July the Christians of India resolved to participate in the struggle. In August the Jews of India declared their adherence to the Congress platform. Is further proof needed to establish that the present movement in genuinely Indian and National, and not sectarian?

Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Wedgewood Benn are fully apprized of these facts. And yet, true to the English tradition of "muddling through," Mr. MacDonald and his Government—oh! I forget, one speaks of His Majesty's Government—are persuading themselves into believing that somehow they will "arrive" at some solution of the Indian question even though the Congress has flatly refused to participate in the Round Table Conference.

Why has the Congress refused to attend the London Conference? Neutral sympathizers of India are justified in believing, tentatively, that Ghandi and the Congress are acting as a hindrance to India's attainment of Swaraj. I advisedly use the term "tentatively"; it also shows how effectively the minds of neutrals are inoculated with British "dope" beforehand.

I am not going to defend the Congress policy. I shall merely reveal the true nature of the forthcoming Conference. —A full realization of the real nature of the Round Table Conference in London will, I am sure, elicit from sympathetic neutrals the remark: "If that be the case, leaders in whose keeping is the destiny of a great people are justified in not running after a mirage and in not humiliating themselves and their country."

The Simon Commission was most successfully boycotted throughout India. That its report and recommendations would also be boycotted was a foregone conclusion. And then it turned out that not even the Moderates, the Liberals, nor the Muslims had a good word to say for the recommendations of the Simon Seven. Promptly it was announced that there would be a conference—a "free" conference—of Indians and Englishmen to consider afresh the whole problem of India, without being limited to but "greatly assisted and guided" by the Simon Report. That was step number one in the impending Conference.

NOTHING DOING.

Step number two. The Viceroy in consultation with his English advisers devises a scheme for the representation of India at the Conference. You might imagine that the Mother of Parliaments who is so solicitous to develop representative institutions in India, would invite all the important parties in the country to send each its own allotted number of delegates to the Conference. Nothing doing! The Viceroy shall invite those gentlemen who "he thinks" represent each of the diverse parties or interests—this is done, we are told, with a view to insuring the representation of minorities. In concrete terms it works out in the following fashion: Mr. Shaukat Ali—one-time leader of the Muslims of India and of the nationalist movement, is to-day "persona non grata" with the Muslims and the Muslim League; but he happens to be "persona grata" with the Government. Lord Irwin is pleased to invite Mr. Shaukat Ali to represent the point of view of the Muslims of India!

Step number three. The Viceroy makes frantic efforts for peace with Mahatma Gandhi behind prison bars through two misguided Indians who act as the alien Government's errand boys. Gandhi insists on an assurance being given that the Round Table Conference shall have as its task the devising of a constitution which shall give India "the substance of Independence" immediately. The Viceroy is adamant in his position that the Conference shall be "free"—that is to say, free to perpetuate Britain's stranglehold upon India yet a while longer. The Congress refuses to participate in that Conference.

Step number four. The Viceroy "invites" sixty odd persons to be the Conference as representatives of certain interests in India.

Step number five. Maharajahs in gorgeous panoply, self-seeking politicians, sycophants of the foreign government, well-meaning but deluded persons—these gather together at a table which is actually "square", not round, and meet with Great Britain's representatives drawn from all parties.

Step number six. The Prime Minister's speech to the "distinguished" representatives assembled together.

Step number seven. On the average twice a week for four months the conference hall resounds with brayings and brawlings. At last a common measure of agreement is arrived at.

Step number eight. In March the All-Indian Constitution Act of 1931 based upon the greatest measure of agreement is to be introduced in the House of Commons. . . But I am anticipating something which will not and cannot happen in this fashion. For, by March, 1931, the campaign for the non-payment of taxes would have progressed so vigorously as to paralyze Government all over India, particularly in the Bombay Presidency. The future constitution of India will be forged not in London but on the quiet seabeach of Dandi where the Mahatma launched the present campaign violating the Salt Act.

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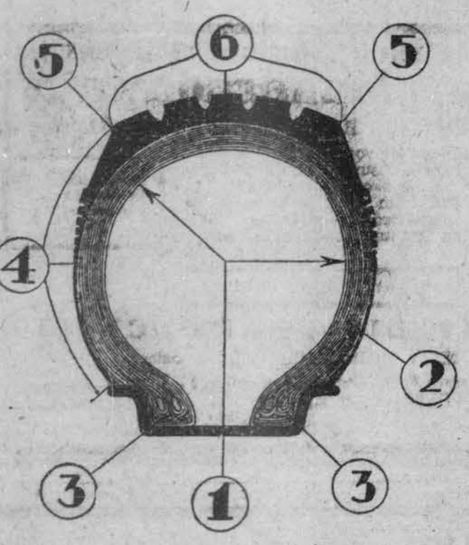

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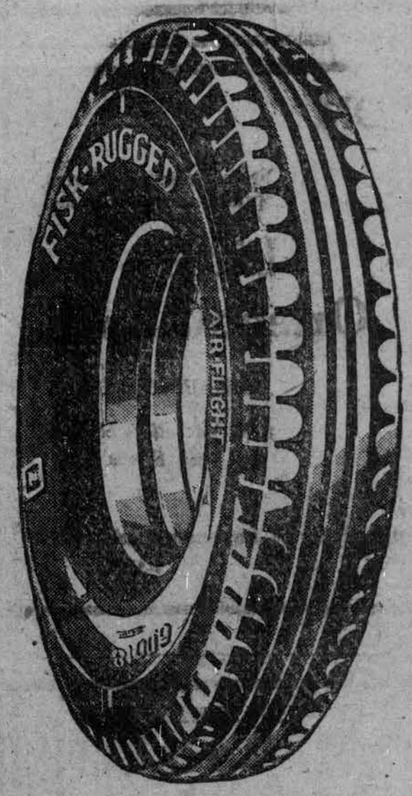

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CHEQUERED HISTORY OF SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

Labour Party's Pacifist Policy Criticised.

Richard Jebb writes in the Saturday Review:"

Very reluctantly, no doubt, the Government may consent—if report is correct—to the completion of the naval and air base at Singapore. The chequered history of this enterprise illustrates the various uncertainties which have paralysed Britannic co-operation for defence since the war. After thorough examination by the Committee of Imperial Defence the scheme was approved by the Imperial Conference in 1921, as being necessary for giving mobility to any battle Fleet in Eastern waters; the nearest place otherwise for docking large vessels being Malta. But it was vehemently opposed by the pacifists, who had persuaded themselves that the League of Nations had done away with the need for "preparedness." Thus Mr. Ramsay MacDonald denounced it as a "colossal folly," a "wild and wanton escapade," and a provocative challenge to Japan—though Singapore is further from Japan than Portsmouth from America. Then there was the late Sir Percy Scott, parading his "midshipman," who testified that henceforth a battleship was "no d——d use" in presence of submarines; and, again, the air prophets who decreed that naval power was obsolete. To these last critics it could be replied that strategically Singapore would not be less vital as an air junction than as a naval base. But how can we expect to concert a Britannic naval defence policy if there is no agreement as to whether (a) national defence forces are still necessary; (b) if navies are necessary, big warships are necessary; (c) aircraft have superseded seacraft?

OPPOSITION FROM S. AFRICA.

In 1923 the Imperial Conference formally "took note" of the "deep interest" of the Singapore scheme to Australia, New Zealand and India. "Taking note" was a new device, borrowed from Geneva, to get rid of a question which could neither be ignored nor solved. General Smuts, then representing South Africa, was dead against Singapore, his own prepossession then being that in reality, the potential enemy was France, who ought to be countered by Britain with an expansion of air force. Mr. MacKenzie King, again could not commit Canada to the scheme. His French-Canadian supporters were ever reluctant, even under their own Laurier's conscientious leadership, to recognize any obligation to defend Canadian, let alone Imperial, interests outside the three-mile limit. Wider still has been the feeling that Canada is at the mercy of the United States anyway, and anything she might do in naval defence could only be a gesture. As matters stand, Canada's only developed naval assets are the big modern dry docks on either coast. They might be useful in emergency to the United States navy, with or without the Dominion's permission.

The estimated cost of the works at Singapore was originally placed at about £11,000,000. The Straits Settlements gave the site; the Malay States and Hong Kong promised cash contributions, as also did Australia and New Zealand. But when our first Labour Government took office, in 1924, only a few months after the Conference, they at once suspended the work, which had already begun. Australia, who had not yet paid anything, thereupon diverted the money to the replacement of cruisers for her branch of the Royal Navy.

SUSPENDED AS A GESTURE.

Before the end of 1924 Mr. Baldwin was back again. Work at Singapore was resumed and further contracts were placed. But on the return of the present Labour Government it was again suspended, by way of gesture in anticipation of the five-Power Naval Conference. New Zealand protested, having been paying all along; probably also the colonial administrations. The Government was criticised for not having consulted the Dominions. But in fact the Government had informed them of its intention, and thereby complied with the letter of the recommendation of the Imperial Conference in 1926 affecting such cases. "Consultation," which implies taking action by agreement, as distinct from "information" of intended separate action, was left in that Report to the discretion of the initiating Government; and in this instance our Government decided to go its own way despite any protests. It was explained that, though the work had been stopped as far as was practicable without cancelling contracts, the final decision would not be taken until after the meeting of the Imperial Conference.

When it came to the point a very cogent fact must have been that most of the expense hitherto had been met by the overseas contributions. It was officially stated a year ago that the total expenditure to date was £2,033,000 including £1,294,000 received from New Zealand and the Colonies, with promises of £1,116,000 more to come. On this basis out of an estimated total cost of £7,800,000, the balance to be found by us would be £6,290,000. About £500,000 has been spent since.

TALK OF WAR.

Much has happened since 1921 to dispel some, at least, of the uncertainties. Successive naval conferences have resulted in establishing the big-navy policy of the United States and the continued use of big ships. France and Italy refuse to tie their hands or to denounce submarine war. Japan is intent upon keeping up her quota. Young Germany openly talks of another war. Mussolini joins in denouncing the Peace treaties, which France regard as sacrosanct. Russia continues feverishly arming to the teeth, with particular attention to aeroplanes and poison gas, and shows a devilish ingenuity in militarizing the whole outlook of its rising generation. The League of Nations makes no progress with disarmament. Well may the Pyramid soothsayers boast that they were right in predicting "time in chaos" for the present period, with final catastrophe to occur—was it in 1935? There might be an urge in all this to a practical policy of Britannic co-operation, but for the desperate economic situation. Australia in particular, who used to take the lead in Dominion naval enterprise, has had to cut down her defence expenditure drastically. For the year 1929-30, i.e., before further retrenchment became so imperative, the comparison of naval expenditure per head was:

	£	s.	d.
Britain	1	4	5
New Zealand		9	11
Australia		7	4
Canada		1	6½
South Africa (white)			11½
Irish Free State		nil.	

If the economic position were normal the way would have been open, on paper at least, for a fairer distribution of the burden by apportioning the limited armiser tonnage allowed to the British Empire under the latest naval agreement. Mr. Bennett doubtless would like a self-respecting policy for Canada. It might well take the form of making a reality of the Royal Canadian Navy, of which the statutory framework already exists. But no progress can be expected until the foundations have been well and truly laid in an effective system of reciprocal trade preference. That alone could ensure the two prerequisites—motive and means; unless the Britannic peoples are to meet the next crisis disunited and unready.

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EXHIBITION OF INDIAN GOODS IN EUROPE.

—or— International Samples Fair At Prague.

A separate Indian Pavilion is to be erected a tthe Spring Sessions of The Prague International Samples Fair which is to be held in February 1931. Twice every year this fair is held in the most central place of Europe namely Prague, the Capital of Czechoslovakia. Every year a vast propaganda is made in India and a separate pavilion was organised by The India Trade Commissioner at London in the Autumn of 1927. This proved a great success as there were more than a million visitors coming from outside and nineteen different countries like, England Germany, France, America, Switzerland etc., were having their pavilions at the fair. Business to the tune of hundreds of thousand pounds is transacted at this fair.

In order to facilitate small Indian Industries and to bring the Exporters of Indian Raw Materials into touch with European Manufacturers and Consumers, it is decided to have a separate pavilion for India. Those willing to display their articles will be supplied with all particulars relating to the fair on application to The Representative Prague International Samples Fair, P. O. Box 3083. Bombay.

The Importance of opening an Indian Pavilion at The Prague International Samples Fair can be judge from the following facts:—

Besides the various Indian States and private parties the following high officials have extended their help to organise the Indian Pavilion at the Fair.

The Office of the High Commissioner for India in London.

The Office of H. M. Trade Commissioner.

The Office of The Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

The Office of The Director of Industries.

The Czechoslovak Consulate in Bombay.

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The Czechoslovak State Railways.

The Czechoslovak Air Ways.

This is not a fair organised to make profit either for charitable, personal or any other purpose, but a fair to bring together the producer and consumer. It is merely a market place in the form of a concrete directory of trades, to develop the the trade on more scientific basis.

FOR INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

India is still not quite ready with all the raw materials, chemicles, machinery etc., to be independent of foreign nations. In fact no country in the world is. God has made every nation interdependent on each other. It is obvious therefore, that every Indian Manufacturer has to buy something or other from other nations. In order to obtain his requirements from the original manufacturer of chemical or producer of any other required article, it is evident that connections must be made by Indian manufacturers with parties who can supply the proper goods at economic prices. This can be done by displaying your goods at The Prague International Samples Fair, sa that the manufacturers and producers of articles required for his industry may write to him.

INDIAN RAW MATERIALS.

The intention of opening an Indian Pavilion at the Prague International Samples Fair was mostly prompted by the fact that the Indian Exporters of raw materials are finding it very inconvenient to send their goods on consignment and to sell it after the buyers have seen them. This naturally entails very often the exporters great risks as there is always uncertainty of the conditional of the market over there in Europe and also that the goods may be bought here at high market rate and sold after at least a month when the market may be lower.

Looking to this it would be advantageous for Indian Exporters to come in direct connection with the large Industrial concerns of Europe in order that better trade condition may be established.

At present the Indian raw goods are being sold to third parties and sometimes even through fourth they reach the real consumers or manufacturers. As the times have advanced and the means of transportation and communication have become too quick such a method of dealing through third and fourth parties naturally places India in a very bad position with the resultant loss to Indian Agriculturists.

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3 Shilling per Square Foot of space occupied including the furniture, decoration, lighting and building of the stalls.

These 3 Sh. are being charged only for the space occupied by your goods and not for the space that is left unoccupied on the same table. Usually much space is kept vacant around the article displayed and more space is to be allowed for visitors to move about. No charge will be made for this vacant space. The charges are kept specially low because it is the intention of the directors of the Fair that Indian goods may be introduced in Europe and as this Fair is held in the very heart of Europe it is hoped that the results of this exhibition will show a development in the Indian Trade.

The cost of transportation from Bombay to Prague will be charged at the concession rates already obtained by the local representative. The goods should be packed and anded over for transportation.

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NOT A DYE
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"SLIMOIDS"
"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientifically prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.
"SLIMOIDS" are convenient in form and pleasant to take. Rs. 1-12-0 per Bottle.
One should be taken after every meal and at bedtime, and should be followed by a draught of water.
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MORALITY AND RELIGION IN JAPAN.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

seditious. Very little liberty is allowed the press. The three papers owned by Koreans have all in turn been suppressed, and one editor has served a term in prison.

The Korean, by nature more affectionate than the Japanese, could be won by a policy of conciliation, of justice and growing autonomy, but he will never accept methods of ruthless absorption or autocratic control.

The Japanese are slowly perceiving this fact, and under the greater sympathy and understanding of Governor-General Saito some advance toward an initial measure of autonomy has been made. Out of thirteen provincial governors five are Koreans. In the Governor-General's cabinet there are one or two Korean heads of departments. All village headmen are Koreans, as are nine-events of the country magistrates. Viscount Saito now suggests a measure of local autonomy in designated areas and municipalities where the Japanese are numerous, and where councils will have some financial power. This should prove a wise measure.

ANOTHER GRIEVANCE.

In the third place, the Koreans object to Japan's policy of economic discrimination of which they are the victims. Whatever the clause, the fact is incontrovertible that Koreans are rapidly losing their land. More than three-fourths of them must deal with landlords. The Japanese now own from 12 to 20 per cent of the land in the peninsula, and since the ocupation less than 10,000 Japanese families have settled there. In the South about one-fourth of the land has passed out of the hands of Koreans. The latter complain that inducements are offered to Japanese settlers with long-term loans and easy payments, and that frequently several Koreans, whether as tenants or as holders of foreclosed mortgages, are evicted to make room for one Japanese.

Then, too, the Japanese have naturally monopolized a large part of the new trade and manufacture, assisted as they are by their law that a limited company must have Japanese representation on the directorate. Koreans maintain that every effort is made to reduce their country to a mere producer of raw materials for Japan and a consumer of the latter's manufactures, and that no encouragement whatever is given to Korea's homemade products. They believe that in practice there are two codes of law and of conduct —one for the Japanese, another for the Koreans. They particularly complain against the discriminations of the Oriental Development Company which is coming into possession of enormous holdings and resources, chiefly for the Japanese, and of the Bank of Chosen. The latter, they are convinced, operates for the exploitation rather than for the development, of the Korean people. Said the president of the bank, speaking officially in Japan: "The Bank of Chosen was floated for the purpose of helping Japanese business interests expand in Chosen and Manchuria.....All this has been done out of a desire to do service to Japan's economic cause."

JAPAN'S FUTURE POLICY

While there are evidences of improvement in conditions, the Japanese and Koreans are still caught in a vicious circle of hostility. The policy of forcible absorption, autocratic rule and undoubted economic discrimination drives nearly all self-respecting Koreans including many of the ablest men, into sullen resentment or open antagonism toward Japan. As a result, the Japanese retort that Koreans cannot be trusted and must be dealt with by even stricter measures.

History would seem to indicate that the Koreans might respond to a more liberal policy of growing autonomy, first local, then provincial, and finally central. Koreans may well be associated with the Japanese in the higher and more responsible posts and increasing trusted with large powers. More important even than political autonomy will be cultural autonomy. The very word 'Papaniz' is poison to loyal Koreans. Instead of trying to force Japanese culture and standards upon them, the government should permit them to write their own history, preserve their own language, and protect the heritage of their own traditions. Let them also have economic autonomy without unjust discrimination. It should be a point of honour with the Japanese to protect Korea's holding in land as well as her home industries and commerce.

Koreans should not be asked to abandon their hope of ultimate independence, nor should they be oppressed because of it. No self-respecting Korean, as no true Japanses, could hope for less. On the other hand, the Korean people should not hold themselves aloof and despise small beginnings. They can place no hope in the use of organized force against one of the strongest military powers in the world. They should, therefore, meet halfway every sincere effort on the part of the Japanese toward autonomy.

A new day will come for both Japan and Korea. The Philippines will probably gain their independence. India will eventually win self-determination either within or without the British Empire. A world conscience against the exploitation of one people by another is being created. Education and enlightened public opinion are everywhere fostering a new idealism, and the Japanese would hardly dare to educate the Koreans if they intended making them serfs or economic pawns in the game of their own imperialism. Much more important, a new and liberal Japan is arising which will before long speak out on behalf of Korea. Universal suffrage, the growth of organized labour, the probable development of proletarian parties, and the inculcation in the younger generation of ideals of economic justice and fair play—all these promise well for the future.

In the meantime the fate of Korea is in the hands of Japan. She can make her an embittered Ireland appealing to the world for redress against her oppressor, or she can make her a loyal, satisfied and prosperous Canada—a friendly ally in her hour of need.—"The World Tomorrow".

ALL ASIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Number Of Papers Received For Library Section.

The Secretary of the First All-Asia Educatinal Conference (Library Service Section) writes from Tripilcane, Madras:—

Second List of Papers Received. 1 V. Srinivasan, Kodumudi: "The Spread of the Library Movement in India and the Present Day Teachers' Part in It". 2. Gubil Sundarsan, Trichy: "Libraries in India". 3. "Contribution of Walter Hofmann's Librarianship". 4. Mary Gould Davis, Chicago: "Childrens' Service in Public Libraries". 5. Y V. Chandrasekeran, Bangalore: "Libraries in Mysore". 6. N. M. Dutt, Baroda: "Baroda Library System". 7. Lionel R. McColvin. Ipswich: "Organisation of the Library profession in Great Britain".

Reports of the following individual institutions have also been received:—8. Mathur Chaturvadi Pustakalaya. 9. Rajshahi Public Library, 10. Dr. Nair Free Reading Room and Library. 11. Mysore University Library. 12. Dacca University Library and 13. Allahabad Public Library.

In addition to these papers, messages of good will have also been received from the following: 1. American Library Association. 2. Library Association, London. 3 Carnegie United Kingdum Trust. 4. School of Librarianship, London University.

The Papers are being printed in advance to facilitate discussion. Hence it is requested that all other papers intended for the Library Service Section may be sent so as to reach the Secretary, at the University Library, Madras, on or before the 8th instant.

The following have so far been deputed to attend the Conference: —1. Librarian, Annamalai University. 2. Librarian, Punjab University, 3. Librarian, Dacca University and 4. Assitant Librarian, Muslim University, Aligarh.

It is requested that all the other Librarians and those interested in Library work may make it possible to attend the Conference.

REFORMS IN PRESENT DAY EDUCATION.

—:o:—

Teaching Of Fine Arts In University.

Mrs. Atiya Begum, gave an interesting lecture to the students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, on "Reform of Our Educational System" on Wednesday. Principal M. L. Tannan presided on the occasion.

The lecturer said that the key to the progress of any nation in any direction, political economic, social or cultural lay entirely in the educational system. This country of ours was once famous throughout the world for its arts and crafts, its literature and philosophy, its music, painting and architecture. But to-day its students had to go abroad for education at an expense of something like a crore and half of rupees per annum. Why could we not supply that education in our own country? Our system was obviously in need of a radical change. Our University entirely ignored 'fine arts.' There was not even a decent academy of music in the whole country where one could hear to one's satisfaction the superbly chaste tunes of the ancient art of Indian music. Instead we had that horrid instrumemnt, the harmonium, in so many Indian homes which was entirely incapable of conveying the scientific notes on which Indian music was based.

The lecturer said she would divide education into two stages—'foundational' and 'academic'. For the vast majority, education would end with the foundational stage, and that type of education must therefore equip every one bodily, mentally and morally for the battle of life. It must lay the foundation of culture, must therefore, include education in the fine arts and it must train young persons for various avocations according to their individual capacities and aptitudes.

Prof. Joshi said that he agreed with much of Madam Atiya Begum's criticism of the present educational system. Education could broadly be divided into two stages—foundational education upto the age of 16 or 18 and academic or university type of education. The responsibility on the teachers in the former stage of education was immense. It was a question of watching and guiding the development, of every individual boy or girl in such a manner that by the time they reached adulthood and became self-vanscious, they should feel that the system had done well by them. To achieve this result there would have to be more and better-paid teachers of the right type and fewer students to take care of.

Principal Tannan in thanking the lecturer for her address to the students of the College said that every one would admire the earnestness of the lecturer and could not help be enthused with it.

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WILFRED ELIEZER, Esq., 53 Love Lane, Hathy Baug, Mazagaon, Bombay.

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—:0:—

Justice, Humanity And Fairness Can't Be Thrown To Winds

INDIAN CHAMBER DEMANDS ENQUIRY INTO POLICE METHODS IN GUJRAT

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, has written to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, under date December 4, the following reasoned reply to Government's letter of November 27 on Land Revenue Collections in Gujerat. The letter states:

My Committse are surprised at the statement made in your letter that "as regards the allegation of ill-treatment Government are satisfied that it is untrue." They have tried their best, throughout all this period of travail and suffering of these agriculturists, to view the situation as dispassionately as possible, and to place the case of these agriculturists before Government in a considered and sober light with a view that the agricultural situation in Borsad and Bardoli talukas in which both Government and the people are interested may get on to some improvement. But they are constrained to say that the "non-possumus" attitude Government have adopted with repression and force is not calculated to tide over the situation which is fraught with a grave peril not only to the agriculturists of these two talukas, but also to the peaceful population staying there, and is calculated to have its repercussions, not of a desirable character, on the country in general which it would be best thing to avoid during the present anxious times.

THOSE "HYSTERICAL STORIES"

In paragraph 9 of your letter it is observed that "as regards the general allegation of beating, abuse and general ill-treatment, it is hardly necessary to state that serious mis-conduct of this kind by servants of Government, if it occurred, would be adequaely dealt with." From statements of this sort appearing in your letter, my Committee are contrained to feel that Government have not realised the real serousness of the position in these two talukas in Gujarat. One of the fundamental agencies through which Government can keep themselves in touch with complaints and grievances of their subjects is known in all civilised countries to be the Press. If Government had utilised this agency for getting some knowledge and insight into what is happening in these two talukas, such statements would not have perhaps appeared in the letter under reference.

Surely, it is not implied by Government that all the allegations appearing in the Indian Press regarding repression and force and also statements made by responsible people who have gone to thesse talukas are all merely "hysterical stories by casual visitors," as a Government Officer recently termed these statements. In the same paragraph 9, later on, you say that "the complaints are not made to the officials but are widely disseminated for the purpose of embarrassing Government and when the authorities make enquiries they are frequently met with a refusal to lodge a formal complaint or to co-operate for the purpose of investigation," and that "in short there appears to be no real desire to have the complaints sifted and dealt with." The whole character of the present struggle is non-co-operation.

GOVT.'S RESPONSIBILITY MUST REMAIN

My Committee feel tha the duty and responsibility of a Government for the due observance of Law and Order by its own officials do not cease merely because certain sections of the people have chosen not to co-operate with them. It is not only a recognised principle of national but internatonal ethics that Justice, Humanity and Fairness cannot be thrown to the winds whether a Government is engaged in a struggle with some of its non-co-operating subjects or whether a Government is engaged in fighting with outside enemies. Not only that, but the struggle carried on in these two talukas is of a non-violent character.

Even when the struggle has been accompanied by violence and bloodshed in other countries a Goverment has never been deemed justified by national or international opinion for any udue repression and force by it on the plea that the people have engaged in a struggle with it. Government cannot be unaware of the situation created in England just before the War by the militant Suffragettes who not only broke every cannon of Law and Order but committed different sorts of violence and outrages, and yet the Government of the day would not have been tolerated if they had tried to justify themselves for any undue repression and force and atrocities committed on those women on the ground of disobedience of Law and Order by them.

GOVT.'S SACRED DUTY

What my Committee want to emphasise is that there is a sacred duty on the Government of Bombay to see that no repression and force are used towards the agriculturists, even though the latter may have refused to pay the land revenue, and also to see that a proper Enquiry is made into all these allegations. They cannot entrench themselves behind the plausible excuse that "the complaints are circulated not with a view to redress, but for the purposes of propaganda." Non-payment of taxes, however ill-advised such a step may be deemed to be, cannot be justification for withholding all legal protection from people; nor for giving a blank cheque to minor officials in their conduct towards the people who are in their charge.

APPOINT A COMMITTEE

Just as Government have denied any incidents of repression and force, they also refuse to believe the complaints about the wholesale confiscation of articles which are exempt from confiscation under the Land Revenue Code. In view of this entire refusal of Government to believe any reports which have been published in the responsible section of the Indian Press or as are issued by responsible people, my Committee have no alternative but to urge the appointment by Government of a responsible Committee, with a majority of non-Officials, commanding the confidence of the public, to enquire into all the affairs which are going on in the Bardoli and Borsad Talukas.

My Committee are extremely doubtful if mere denials by Government will be helpful when statement after statement have been made public, by responsible journalists and public men regarding the conduct of affairs in the Bardoli and Borsad talukas. It is more, in fact, to the interests of Government that all these reports and statements should be sifted by such a Committee of Enquiry and the real truth brought out.

GOVERNMENT ADMISSIONS

Notwithstanding that Government refuse to believe in any statements regarding repression or force or confiscation, they admit that there complaints which have some foundation, though they say that they "appear to be based on minor incidents which are greatly exaggerated." The term "minor incidents" is after all relative, and my Committee do not know which incidents are considered 'minor' by Government.

Thus, my Committee wonder whether giving a man 50 stripes is a minor incident, or whether kicking off of cooking utensils when the aged mother of the Ex-President of the Assembly was cooking in her kitchen is a minor incident. There appear to my Committee, unfortunately, too many of such "minor incidents" and the proposed Committee of Enquiry can well look into incidents whether they are minor or major. This Committee will also be able to inquire into the allegations that the Land Revenue Code is not followed in dealing with defaulting agriculturists.

WHAT ARE HARDSHIPS

My Committee are sorry to note that Government have not realised adequately the hardships and suffering these agriculturists have taken upon themselves albiet voluntarily, in pursuance of what they have deemed to be their duty to the country. A Government Officer recently compared the sheds in which these peasants are living with the sheds which summertime visitors put up at Mahableshwar and Panchgani. In your letter you have been pleased not to give this analogy, but you have remarked that "these people are now living under conditions to which the agricultural population are accustomed when carrying in their agricultural operations such as watching the crops or at harvesting or when they evacuate their villages on account of a plague epidemic and that, at this season of the year, the alleged hardships are better described as inconveniences."

My Committee note that you have recognised these hardships at least as "inconveniences", though to the countrymen of these agriculturists, who have seen their well-constructed, solid and comfortable houses, these sheds mean hardships and suffering.

NO REASON TO CHANGE VIEWS

My Committee made it very clear in their letter that agriculturists in Borsad and Bardoli talukas alone have evacuated, and so it was not perhaps necessary in your letter to emphasise that "only a small fraction of the population of Gujarat has migrated; and this belongs almost entirely to one community, viz., the Patidars." It must be borne in mind, however, that the Patidars are the prominent agricultural community in the Borsad taluka and that Anavills and Patidars form an important section of the agricultural community in the Bardoli taluka.

If these sections of the agricultural population have chosen to evacuate their farms and homesteads, it is not unfair to conclude that the agriculturists of both these talukas as a whole are affected by the Movement. My Committee see no reason, after going through your letter, to change their original view that had it not been for repression and force, the evacuation would not have taken place to the extent which it has.

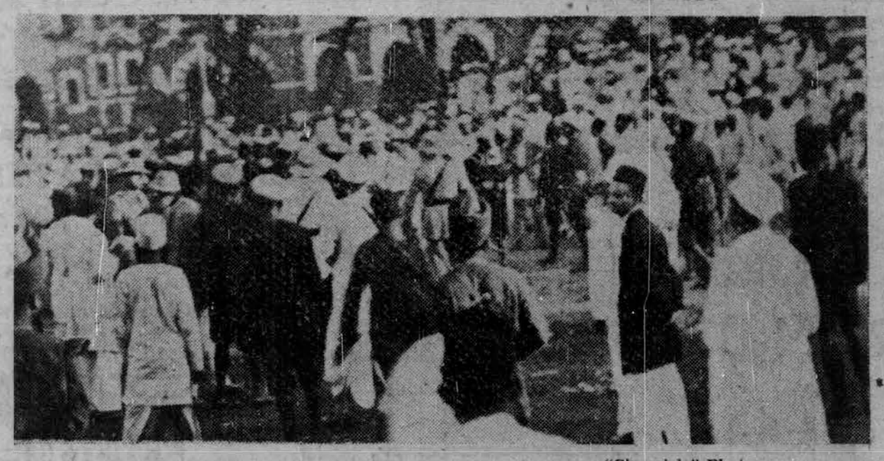
WANTED REMISSION

With reference to paragraph 14 of your letter, my Committee have not asked for any discrimination in favour of any sections of the population "merely because they obstruct the collection of the revenue." They asked for a remission in view of the abnormally low rates of the different commodities prevailing at present. Though the present campaign for the non-payment of taxes may have originated in political causes, the economic causes have also not to do a little with the political unrest.

Even though the assessments may have remained unchanged since 1895-96 in Borsad, the abnormally low level of prices of agricultural commodities at present, accompanied by the higer cost of living in other directions as compared with 1895-96 justifies, in the opinion of my Committee, remission of agricultural assessments at least this year. My Committee desire to enquire of Government if they will make available to them the record of prices received by primary growers in their villages or at nearest market centres in or about the year 1895-96.

The length of this letter has been greater than usual, but this somewhat full reply appears to my Committee to be necessary in view of the feeling caused by your letter under reply that your reply conduces to the belief that the grounds urged in my first letter are justified.

AZAD MAIDAN SCENES ON GANDHI DAY



"Chronicle" Photo:
A portion of crowd at Azad Maida n. Our picture shows people wat ching women squatting in front of the Police cordon.

"Chronicle" Photo:
The vanguard of a women's procession squatting on the Maidan, obstructed by the police cordon. It was a game of wait and see.

HIS "BATTLE" TROPHY !

"Chronicle" Photo:
A police officer walking away with a tri-colour snatched away from a little girl at Azad Maidan on Friday morning.

SJT. V. J. PATEL TO BE TAKEN TO COIMBATORE.

—:0:—

EXTREMELY PULLED DOWN; LIFTED FROM COMPARTMENT & TAKEN IN CHAIR TO CAR

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Mr. V. J. Patel was brought to Madras by the Raichur Passenger this evening. He was detrained at Basin Bridge and taken to the penitentiary in a taxi. He looked much depressed and pulled down, and had to be lifted from the compartment and taken in a chair to the car. It is understood that he is to be taken to Coimbatore tonight by the Blue Mountain Express.—A. P.

RAILWAY FREIGHT ON COTTON-SEED.

—:0:—

To Be Substantially Reduced At Early Date?

—:0:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

Following reduction on the Railway freight on wheat, though the Government of India have turned down the proposal of reduction in cotton, it it understood the freight will be substantially reduced on cotton seed, at an early date.

Full Text Of Order On Sirdar Patel.

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"I SHALL CHOOSE MY OWN TIME AND PLACE OF ARREST," SAYS HE.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 5.

The following is the full text of the order served on Mr. Vallabhhai Patel last night. "Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are about to enter this district of Kaira and your presence is likely to cause annoyance of persons lawfully employed in the collection or desirous of paying land revenue and is further likely to cause a disturbance of public tranquillity, I do hereby order you not to enter this district for a period of two months from to-day." (Signed) A. Master, District Magistrate, Kaira.

Interviewed, Mr. Vallabhhai Patel said:—"I am not surprised at the order of the District Magistrate of Kaira and am expecting more such orders. I propose to stand by my original decision to choose my own time and place of arrest."—A. P.

MAIL DACOITY CASE.

Heavy Punishment.

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Howrah, sentenced an upcountry Hindu to nine years' rigorous, and two Muslims to seven years' rigoron charge of conspiracy and committing dacoity in respect of nine mail bags from the mahil runner on the night of 9-4-30.

The prosecution stated that the accused followed the runner in a taxi and near Buckland Bridge the two accused removed the bags at the point of a dagger and decamped. Near the Howrah town hall, accused's taxi collided with a motor bus as a result of which the driver of the taxi was arrested and the accused bolted away, leaving the mail bags which were recovered. The fourth accused was acquitted.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Coimbatore has sentenced Mr. Gopalratnam Iyer, vakil and member of the Council of Action to one month's simple imprisonment in connection with the flag salutation.—A. P.

Calcutta.—The next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council will be held on February 9 next in the Council House.—A. P.

New Zoologocal Park At Whipsnade

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Rugby.—The new zoological park at Whipsnade, Bedfordshire, which comprises 400 acres and where animals will be shown in conditions more natural than are possible at the zoological gardens in London, will probably be opened to the public next Whitesuntide, and will give free movement to large crowds. It is estimated that enclosures will hold 100,000 visitors.—B.O.W.

Miss Spooner Forced To Descend, But Swims Ashore

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Rugby.—Miss Winfred Spooner, who with Flying Officer Edwards was on flight from Croydon to Capetown was forced to descend in the sea off Montebello, Italy. She swam ashore.—B. O. W.

ATTEMPTING TO CHEAT MAHARAJA'S SUITE

Father And Son Jailed For 3 Months Each

LONDON, December 4.

The degree of police protection afforded to the delegates to the Round Table Conference from the designs of bad characters, was exemplified by a case at Bow Street Police Court in which a father and son were sentenced to three months' hard labour. The prosecutor was Pauly, a member of the suite of a Maharaja who is a delegate to the Round Table Conference. The Maharaja might leave for Paris shortly and, therefore, would want Pauly. A further charge of conspiring to obtain money by means of confidence trick, which might have necessitated an Old Bailey trial and Pauly's attendance at the trial was consequently dropped. The prosecution alleged that the accused forced acquaintance with Pauly at his hotel, related the story that they were prosperous cattle dealers from New Zealand and produced worthless bills of exchange. Fortunately, two detectives were shadowing the accused. The son had a wallet containing dud banknotes. Both had earlier convictions and there were several other sons in the same "profession".—Reuter.

CHARGED UNDER SEC. 124-A, I. P. C.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 4.

The case under Section 124-A, I.P.C., against Allah Bakhsh Yusufi, Assistant Secretary, Frontier Khilafat Committee for alleged publication of the proscribed book "Frontier Tragedy" was resumed to-day in the court of the City Magistrate. Two prosecution witnesses were examined.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Question Of Spreadover Referred To Dists.

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LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Miners' Conference has referred the question of spreadover of the hours to Districts.—Reuter.

SUB-COMMITTEES BUSY.

Protest Against Early Separation Of Burma.

LONDON, December 4.

Sub-Committee one, this afternoon, commenced the subject of customs. Discussions were not concluded, and no decision was reached. The Burma Sub-Committee, of which Lord Russell is Chairman, will hold the first meeting to-morrow morning. Sub-Committees One and Two will meet next week in the mornings and afternoons, in order to expedite the work. Obviously as the work of the Committees progresses it will be necessary for some delegates to attend more than one meeting; therefore it has been arranged that a delegates may appoint a deputy for one committee in order that he may attend the meeting of another committee.

PROTEST AGAINST EARLY SEPARATION OF BURMA.

All members of the Burma Committee of the Round Table Conference have received copies of the memorandum from the General Council of All-Burmese Associations, Rangoon, protesting against the immediate separation of Burma from India.

"IRREPLACEABLE BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Mr. U. N. Bose has made a suggestion for consideration by the British Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference that there should be no interferenee with British commercial interests in India which are irreplaceable, and which maintain thousands of Indian families. He adds: India is not yet in a position to meet her own demands and supplies. Let Indians and Englishment do their business independently in India. There should be no political or communal bias in any business.—Reuter.

Closer Union In E. Africa.

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LONDON, Dec. 4.

A private meeting of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, to consider reports on the closer union in East Africa and Government's conclusions on the question, elected Lord Stanley of Alderley as Chairman. It was decided that future meetings should be public.—Reuter.

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